The New-York Times.

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NEWPORT AND CRINOLINE.

Arrival, Sojourn and Departure of the New-York Yacht Squadron.

The Season at Newport—Dearth of Mustachios—The Ball at the Atlantic—The Carnival of Fashion—The Dimes—Grand Display of Equipages—Who are at Newport and What They are Doing—Miscellaneous Movements.

Senator Douglas—His Departure for Maine—He will Stump the South—His Views of the Canvass.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWPORT, Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1860.

The Yacht Squadron lifted up its white wings this morning and sailed away for New-Bedford, where the regatta takes place to-morrow. All have gone but Jerome's *Undine* and McVickar's *Mystery*, which still lie at anchor in the harbor—their owners preferring a "longing, lingering look" at the gaieties of Newport society, to a trial of speed in which from past experience the victors can be designated in advance, just as well as after the contest is over. The visit of the squadron added greatly to the life of this superb watering-place while it lasted. It supplied—what was greatly needed—a reinforcement of *beaux* for the social festivities of the season. Newport never saw more of beauty, elegance and wit among its lady visitors than it boasts this season; but there is an absolute dearth of the other sex. What has become of all the young men? Are they swallowed up in the speculating vortex of Wall-street? Have they joined the secession ranks of Brigadier General Yancey and that gallant bashi-bazouk, Col. Keitt, and are they spending their days and nights in drilling for the "irrepressible conflict?" They could be much better employed here. Let them spend a week among the brilliant beauties of the Bellevue, who throng thither from every Northern State as well as from the South, and they would speedily realize the supreme folly of their disunion dreams. At all events, if they wish to school us of the North into fondness for separation, they must begin by keeping these fair plenipotentiaries of theirs more closely at home. The whole tribe of Southern secessionists may write fiery pronunciamentos till the day of judgment, without the slightest danger of doing the least damage, so long as their lovely ones spend their Summers among us. I could pick out at this moment, from the fair ones promenading the piazza under my window, one from Mississippi, with auburn locks, who would alone disarm a regiment of disunionists, either North or South.

Last night's ball at the Atlantic was the affair of the season thus far. It was given by Commodore Stevens, of the yacht squadron, in honor of the visit, and was a splendid success. Mr. and Mrs. Douglas were present, and entered heartily into the spirit of the occasion. Mrs. Douglas is making her first visit to New-England. She has accompanied her husband through Vermont, New-Hampshire and Massachusetts, and is delighted with the cordiality of the reception she has received wherever she has been. This section of the country is not very favorably inclined towards Mr. Douglas as a Presidential candidate, although he will receive three-fourths of the Democratic vote in every New England State; but the people have given Mrs. Douglas a cordial, social, and personal greeting wherever her stay has been long enough to enable her to meet them. She met with her husband a large and brilliant dinner party yesterday at Gov. Arnold's, and has received the calls of hundreds of acquaintances and others during her stay at the Atlantic. At the ball last evening she was very plainly and elegantly dressed, and won universal admiration by her vivacity and graceful courtesy. Mr. Belmont, with his wife and some half dozen ladies of her social court, was also present. The dancing was kept up with great life and spirit until a late hour, and the whole affair passed off delightfully.

The Yacht Squadron used to give its regattas here, but discontinued the practice a few years since, mainly, I am told, because its visit was made the occasion of most exorbitant charges for supplies on the part of the people of the town. They have since made New-Bedford their rendezvous. *Per contra*, I hear sundry complaints from hotel-keepers of the conduct of the Yacht Commodore for ordering rooms at half-a dozen places, in order to make himself sure of one, and then not even informing the rest, except by his absence, that he did not want them. Probably there is quite as much of misunderstanding as of truth in both complaints. But one thing is certain, Newport, in spite of its magnificent harbor, no longer enjoys the distinction of the yacht regattas.

The drives about Newport constitute, next to the surf bathing, its chief attraction. I do not believe any American city ever witnessed a finer display of carriages than was seen yesterday on Bellevue-avenue, which is the fashionable drive when the tide does not favor a ride to the Beaches. There were not less than two hundred of the finest carriages, of every size and shape, from the light Victoria, drawn by a single horse, to the splendid family drag with which your Mr. Belmont has astonished the town. It is of his own invention, has seats wide enough for three, and in spite of its size, looks light and graceful, which very few carriages ever do. He drives four magnificent black horses, and naturally makes a sensation wherever his equipage appears. Mr. Belmont, by the way, has just bought a fine building-site of 14 acres, overlooking the Cliffs, and intends, before next Summer, to erect a dwelling upon it. He has intrusted the preparation of plans, &c., for it, to Mr. Mason, a talented young artist of this place.

We missed Prescott Hall, Esq, at the yacht gathering this year. He is just recovering from a very severe attack of gout which began in the stomach and came very near proving fatal. It contents itself now, however, with pinching his toes, and upon that, for the present, he is quite willing to compromise. He is thoroughly wedded to rural life and makes his magnificent home on the old Malbone estate, the seat of a cordial and splendid hospitality quite worthy of its old renown. You remember when he, with M. H Grinnell, Gen. Webb, Hugh Maxwell, and half a dozen others, *created* the Taylor party in 1848, and set on foot the movement which made Old Zack President? The Yacht Squadron brought one or two of these old campaigners here, and they fought their old political battles over again with special zest. After all, the old question which forms a theme for every debating society,—whether hope or memory contributes most to human happiness,—has not yet been decisively solved—and possibly never will be.

JUDGE DOUGLAS AND HIS POLITICAL VIEWS.

Mr. Douglas departs to-morrow morning for the State of Maine,—Mrs. D. remaining here until his return. He goes, I believe, to look after the political prospects of his party in that quarter,—stimulated thereto somewhat, I apprehend, by the visit of Mr. Seward. What he may think of the result of the approaching election in that State I do not know;—but I think he has been encouraged by some of his friends to hope that the Democrats may either carry the State, or cast such a vote as will give them ground for confidence hereafter. I observe that staunch friend and adviser of the Little Giant, A. D, Banks, Esq., of Virginia, on the ground, and last night we had a momentary vision of the broad, complacent face of George Sanders, who dropped down at sunset and took his departure this morning. Of course I *know* nothing of their errand, but I *guess* they came to hint to Mr. Douglas that a visit to Maine just now might not be wholly thrown away. He has gone accordingly, to scatter a little Popular Sovereignty seed over the stony places of that remote State:—but I shall be greatly mistaken if it is not speedily devoured by the Republican fowls of the air, who are somewhat abundant in that latitude at this present season.

After his return from Maine, Judge Douglas intends to visit the White Sulphur Springs of Virginia, and he will doubtless take occasion to confer with the people of the Old Dominion on the subject of the coming election. I understand that he is perfectly confident of receiving *twice* as many votes as Breckinridge in that State, though he concedes that it will be carried high and dry by Bell and Everett, as will also, in his opinion, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Maryland, Delaware, and possibly others of the Southern States. Indeed, Mr. Douglas does not believe *that Breckinridge can carry three of the Southern States*, and thinks it altogether probable that *Mississippi and South Carolina will be the only States which will give him their electoral votes.* The Union feeling throughout the South he believes to be much stronger than it is generally supposed to be by the politicians of the North, and when the issue is once made as it will be in the coming canvass, between the disunionists and their opponents, he thinks the whole race of conspirators will be swept out of political existence. He regards Breckinridge as the actual representative and instrument of the disunion party. He is playing their game and must share their fate. That party embraces probably a decided majority of the politicians of the Southern States, but is utterly loathed and scorned by nine-tenths of the people; and when they come to understand thoroughly that the Breckinridge party in the South is really the disunion party, they will drive its leaders from power, and put upon them so effectually the brand of their indignation, that they will never regain the ascendancy they have hitherto enjoyed. Whatever, therefore, may be the general result, Mr. Douglas regards it as utterly impossible that Breckinridge should receive electoral votes enough to carry his name into the House of Representatives, if there should be no election by the people. That point he considers certain, and he intends to do everything in his power to *make* it certain, if there is any shadow of doubt about it now. He cares nothing about his own personal success, and comparatively little for the success of the Democratic Party, as it stands at present. *But he intends to crush out utterly and forever the Disunion Party*, if it is in his power to do so. And if Lincoln should be elected President, and the conspirators should attempt to put their secession threats into execution, they will find in no part of the country more resolute and determined hostility than from Judge Douglas and his Southern friends.

These are the views, I have reason to believe, which govern the action of Mr. Douglas in this campaign; and they cannot fail, I think, to modify somewhat the harsh judgment which has in some quarters been pronounced upon it. His principal aim is to break down the Disunion Party. He regards them as the enemies of the country, and as certain to embroil it in turmoil and confusion unless they are shorn of their power by the people. I do not believe he has any hope of his own election, and am quite sure that he would prefer Lincoln's success to any result which should carry Breckinridge into the House as one of the three highest candidates, and thus give the Senate a chance of electing Lane. He has confined his canvass thus far to those States which are so thoroughly Republican that he could not expect to affect their vote. He does not hesitate openly and emphatically to denounce the attempted coalition in Pennsylvania, and he proceeds, in the course of a week or two, to Virginia, where he will throw down the glove to the Disunionists, and open the campaign on their own ground. In *that* part of his canvass I, for one, most heartily wish him success.

Yours, &c., Q.

Philosophical and Nautical Views of Newport.

From Another Correspondent.

NEWPORT, R. I., Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1860.

The beautiful harbor of this old seaport town presented an interesting appearance yesterday. No less than thirty-five yachts were moored between the island of Cononicut and the quays; their various size and hue, their graceful forms and gay streamers floating in the southeast breeze, which flecked the crystal bay with foam, seemed to win the spectator to embark. But it was not the picturesque charm alone that made the yacht squadron in Newport harbor attractive; a certain moral interest attached to the scene. It was a striking evidence of recreative enterprise in the right direction. No exercise or enjoyment is more appropriate and salubrious for the prosperous of our commercial cities than yachting. It is a grand school for navigation; it encourages nautical skill and discipline, and promotes that adventurous hardihood which is so apt to decay in the midst of our luxurious civilization.

No more convincing proof of this is needed than may be found in the health and habits of English noblemen and gentlemen Every season their yacht voyages are longer and more adventurous. A friend of ours recently met at Malta a young Englishman who had not slept out of his yacht for eight months. In a few years our wealthy merchants and their friends will visit Great Britain, the Mediterranean and the East in their own staunch and superb vessels. Indirectly, nautical architecture, practical interest in explorations, coast surveys and scientific expeditions have grown out of the taste for and experience in this manly and inspiring amusement. There is, too, a special reason why the yacht should be preferred to any other source or form of recreation in our country. In no other way can the same amount of healthful excitement and desirable change of scene and pursuit be secured with so little sacrifice of time.

Such were some of the great advantages of this now popular pastime which occurred to us while circumnavigating the beautiful squadron; nor were such impressions diminished when we boarded the *Restless*, and were cordially received by the most generous and urbane of New-York merchants, looking as ruddy as a sea captain just returned from a long voyage, and in aspect and manners enacting the genial mariner, as if the vocation were more native to him than the ledger and counting-house. In the evening the "hop" at the Atlantic was animated by the presence of these gallant gentlemen sailors, in uniform. This was decidedly the most *recherche* and spirited hotel *réunion* of the season; many of the *attachés* of the squadron were young men—the sons and nephews of the veteran corps—and their dancing was a rare attraction where, all the season, there has been such a dearth of *beaux*.

The *Corso*, in Bellevue-avenue, the previous afternoon, gave the visitor a good idea of the amount of wealth and degree of fashion now congregated at Newport. The number of fine horses and elegant equipages has not been equaled any previous Summer. A few odd vehicles, and an unusual display of footmen in livery, give a certain foreign air to the scene. It is comparatively a new thing in this country for people to ride and drive up and down an avenue, hour after hour, interchanging salutations and looking at each other with eyes wherein an acute physiognomist might detect all the emotions of human nature, from sheer curiosity to warm affection and bitter envy. To a spectator familiar with similar scenes abroad, what seems peculiar here is the gravity of the faces; many have an anxious look, and in their eagerness to see everybody, lose all dignity of expression; then, too, on the Cascine at Florence, or the Corso at Rome, carriages stop occasionally; dowagers compare notes over armorial panels; gallants bend from stately steeds to whisper soft words into the ears of fair creatures, who lean back in landaus. There is gossip and greeting and gallantry to give a social interest to the procession, but here carriages and horsemen pass along with the regularity and stolidity of business instead of the careless, loitering air of pleasure; there is a solemn look to the affair, only enlivened by an occasional runaway and a break down—which makes it, after awhile, monotonous; but, as far as the display goes, no place in the country can vie with Newport, just now, in regard to the number and value of private equipages. The third beach, when the tide is out and the afternoon pleasant, looks from the adjacent hill black with carriages—400 of which are often counted at once. Boats and horses are, indeed, the essential elements of life here now; their beauty and fleetness are the boast of *fortunate* possessors, and skill in manœuvering and displaying them the height of ambition. Mounted on his lofty carriage-seat, or grasping the helm—Young America rejoices in whip and sail, and especially in rapid movement—the greatest of happiness and pledge of success in this young Republic.

Meanwhile there are lookers on who find no little enjoyment in mere observation, and ignore display to enjoy comfort. To such the climate alone is sufficient attraction. The testimony to its unique qualities is universal. We have had here British gentlemen who are familiar with Summers in the Isle of Wight, and the Highlands of Scotland—Continental residents who know Baden-Baden and Dieppe by heart—and as they inhale the bland southwest breeze, and rub their hands—made smooth by emollient fogs—gratefully exclaim, "No such Summer climate, Sir, on the globe!"

Every year the journals record cases of drowning at Long Branch and Cape May, and there are always narrow escapes at Rockaway. Such accidents are inevitable from the force of the surge and the strength of the undertow in those places; but here the bathing is the safest in the world; the beach slopes gradually, and most of the time there is no surf. After a storm there may be, for a few hours, a perilous commotion of the waves, but usually there is no danger incurred in bathing here except through great imprudence; like that of an Irishman, lately, who went in among the rocks, beyond his depth, when a high sea was running, and was stunned by collision and drowned. The agreeable salubrity of the climate and the safety of the sea-bathing are, in themselves, enough to account for the popularity of this Summer resort. But many who are insensible to these attractions are won by the social privileges of the place There is one respect in which these differ from those of many other American watering-places; they are not exclusively dependent upon casual and temporary visits. The permanent residents include a choice and charming society; then there are a large number of families, comprising the *élite* of our cities, who pass the Summer in private houses here;—who come early and stay late; so that the people who, during the six weeks constituting the season, fill the hotels, are but a surplus and occasional overflow of the social resources of the place. These different classes of residents—with the fact that a large and populous town stands side by side with the range of villas and public resorts, gives to life in Newport a variety and independence scarcely obtainable in any other place so much frequented. One may be as fashionable or as primitive, as public or as private in the mode of life as one chooses. Several Philadelphia and Boston families live at what is called the Point—in the street contiguous to the harbor, as quietly and independently as if they were miles away from a watering-place; strangers lodge comfortably and snugly among the townspeople, and like Cowper, watch the bustle from their "loop-holes of retreat;" some dispense elegant hospitality in luxurious villas; some practice economy in quaint nooks or distant farm-houses; some pass their time in promenading the hotel entries, and others lead strictly domestic lives, and are never seen except at church. Such are a few of the possible ways of living in Newport; and the consequence is there is a greater variety of character and habits to be noted than anywhere else at this period of the year. Some of them will furnish the subject of a future letter.

SPRAY.

Arrival of the Yacht Squadron at New-Bedford—Statistics of the Squadron—The Manersing Victorious.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

YACHT SQUADRON, NEW-BEDFORD HARBOR, Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1860.

At a meeting of the Captains on board the Commodore, at Newport, yesterday, it was concluded, and the Commodore issued orders, for the fleet to lay to, as the yachts arrived off the Dumplings, to go into New-Bedford in two lines, the Commodore to lead the starboard and the Vice-Commodore the port division, the second and third classes to start at 8, and the first class at 9 A. M. The wind was leading from the Light-ship, a fresh full-sail breeze. The gun from the *Maria* reverberated over Newport, and away flew the second and third classes, except the *Mallory* and *Manersing*—each waiting for the other to start—the *Manersing* leaving at 8:15, and the *Mallory* a short time after. The first classes were off at the signal-gun at 9. The relative starting we cannot give, as we left with the other classes. The *Irene*, *Ray*, *America* and *Narragansett* took the lead, the *Manersing* overhauling them fast. The *America* and *Ray* held their speed well, but the fleet *Manersing* at length passed them and led the squadron, rounding to at the Dumplings, and firing the gun of victory.

The yachts passed the lighthouse and rounded to in the following order: *Manersing*, *America*, *Ray*, *Bonita*, *Narragansett*, *Irene*, *Alpha*, *Gypsy*, *Madgie*, *Rebecca*, *Maria*, *Julia*, *Bessie*, *Mallory*, *Widgeon*, *Haze*, *Norma*, *Favorita*. *Zinga*, *Una*, *Juliet*, *Scud*, *Restless*, *Charlotte*, and *Rowena*. The fleet then formed in two lines, headed by the *Maria* and *Favorita*, and went into the Harbor of New-Bedford, (the whole town turning out to behold the beautiful sight,) amid the roar of cannon, every mast in port decorated with bunting, and the docks thronged with spectators. Mr. Rutherford's yacht, the *Ray*, fouled the *Madgie*, in coming to anchor, and carried away her own top-mast and the *Madgie's* gib boom, and also rent her own mainsail.

To-morrow (Wednesday) the squadron take their Regatta in Buzzard's Bay, and this evening the harbor will be illumined by a gorgeous display of fireworks. The yachtmen like New-Bedford and its people. They are kind, and do not charge two prices, as at another place not far distant, and always show the members of the Club that attention for which they are grateful. The motions of the squadron are not yet known, but it is supposed they will reach Edgartown before dispersing.

STATISTICS OF THE YACHTS COMPOSING THE PRESENT FLEET AT NEWPORT.

Names of Yachts	Tonnage	No. of crew	No. guests and cabin occupants	Names of Yachts	Tonnage	No. of crew	No. guests and cabin occupants
America	69.50	4	4	White Wing	53.10	—	—
Bonita	46 60	3	4	Alphia	23 50	2	4
Baze	87.23	6	4	L'Esperance	20	3	3
Juliet	88 30	6	4	Narragansett	29 60	4	5
Norma	26.20	4	4	Ray	30 31	3	4
Restless	95 50	6	6	Bessie	91.41	7	6
Stella	63.20	6	4	Zouave	95	5	5
Julia	83 40	6	5	Madgie	99.50	7	6
Maria	216 60	14	6	Widgeon	161.30	6	4
Rebecca	77.10	6	6	Gypsey	148 94	8	4
Irene	57.84	4	4	Favorita	138	6	6
Mallory	44.20	3	4	Zinga	114.77	6	6
Manersing	42 80	4	5	Gertrude	90	5	3
Plover	39.20	3	3				
Rowena	45	5	5	Totals		146	126
Undine	44 70	4	2			126	
Grand Total		272					

Aggreate value of above-mentioned yachts, $290,750.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT AT YONKERS.—While the 8:30 train was starting from Yonkers Wednesday morning, a German shoemaker in attempting to get on board a car while it was in motion fell from the platform, and one of the wheels passed over his arm, mangling it so severely as to render amputation necessary.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

Two Slave-Brigs Captured and brought into this Port—Two Native Africans brought in as Witnesses.

The slave-brig *Wm. R. Kibby*, which was captured by the United States steamer *Crusader*, Lieut.-Commanding Maffit, off the Island of Auguilla, on the 23d of July, and which was afterwards taken into Key West, as before reported, arrived at this port on Monday, in charge of Lieut. J. M. Duncan. This vessel, it will be remembered, is reported to have landed over 400 slaves in Cuba. When suddenly surprised by the *Crusader*, she was deserted by the officers and crew, leaving their breakfast uneaten upon the table, and in their precipitate flight three negro boys were left on board, who had stowed themselves away in the forward part of the hold. These young Africans were brought here in the brig, and were yesterday delivered into the custody of the United States Marshal, who had them removed from the vessel and lodged in Eldridge-street jail, where they will be comfortably quartered until they are wanted as witnesses against the vessel. To protect them against the *cold*, to which they appear very sensitive, warm clothing has been provided for them. They are, apparently, about twelve or fourteen years of age, very intelligent and lively, and manifest great attachment to Lieut. Duncan, in whose care they have been since they left Key West. Their necks are ornamented with trinkets of brass and copper, which they evidently prize very highly.

Their language is unintelligible, but an effort will be made to find an interpreter for the purpose of communicating with them. The *William R. Kibby* is a brig of 190 tons register, rated A 2; was built in Baltimore in 1853, and hailed from New-Orleans, J. H. Smith being the owner or consignee. "Otto" has been the Captain on previous voyages—probably the same "Otto" who now figures as the master of the bark *Kate*.

The other celebrity in the slaver line is the brig *Thomas Achorn*, which has just arrived from the coast, as a prize to the United States steamer *Mystic*. This brig was captured by Wm. E. Le Roy, Lieutenant Commanding the United States steamer *Mystic*, at Kabenda. southwest coast of Africa, on the 28th of June last. From the letter of Lieut. Le Roy, it appears that the *Achorn*, on entering the port of Kabenda, evidently mistook the *Mystic* for an English vessel, and hoisted the American flag. As her movements excited suspicion, she was immediately boarded. The person claiming to act as the first officer, merely, was believed to be the captain, from his having the entire charge and direction of everything on board. This person gave contradictory statements in answer to nearly every question touching the nature of the voyage. He pointed out a foreigner as the supercargo, who, he said, did the trading for the vessel; and afterwards denied that he had any supercargo. He professed to be entirely ignorant of what was in the vessel, while the aforesaid foreigner disclaimed any connection with the brig, and said he was "only a passenger." There were three foreigners on board claiming to be passengers, and two others who were called the servants of the other three; the latter, however, did not have the appearance of persons accustomed to fill that position. Neither of these five names were found on any papers, as belonging in any way to the vessel, and the "Captain" said they were not on his papers. No protest whatever was made against the seizure. On the 28th June a second search was made, and a quantity of money was found, viz.: In the supercargo's trunk, (Mr. Lolbe,) 25 sovereigns, and 12 half sovereigns, which were handed to him for the support of himself and party. In a belt of a passenger calling himself "Señor Juan," 438 sovereigns, and 176 half-sovereigns; and 10 sovereigns were found sewed up in suspensory bags. In a belt and trunk of "Señor Grove" 464 sovereigns.

In a bunk 45 sovereigns and 30 cents. The money was counted in presence of the officers, sealed up with the mutual seals of both parties, and taken on board of the *Mystic*, to be sent to the United States.

The cargo contained a large quantity of articles used for feeding slaves.

The following is a copy of her manifest: 10,000 feet of lumber, 60 oil casks, filled for ballast; 30 barrels navy bread, 16 tierces of rice, 1 box tinware, 1 cask drugs, 1 barrel do., 2 boxes do., 20 barrels corn meal, 15 barrels beans, 4 barrels rum, 1 box hardware, 1 boat. The hardware consisted of copper, &c., for cooking, and the barrel of "merchandise" contained disinfecting fluids, &c.

The "passengers," being foreigners, were permitted to land, the "Captain" stating that his only object in entering port was to land these passengers. It is believed that they were intending to cross the country to the Congo, where the brig was to follow to receive her human cargo.

With these evidences of the unlawful character of the voyage, Lieut. Le Roy ordered the seizure of the brig, and directed Sailing-Master Nathaniel Green to proceed with her to New-York, and surrender her to the proper authorities as a prize.

Mr. Wilcoxson, the Assistant United States District-Attorney, yesterday inspected the crew, and became satisfied that they had no guilty knowledge of the unlawful character of their voyage. There was one Portuguese and one Irishman, the remainder being rather well-behaved and respectable appearing seamen, all claiming to be Americans. The second mate, named Morris, was detained as a witness. The Captain, John W. Parker, and the first mate, Jas. M. Lebbey, will be arrested to-day. upon a warrant charging them with voluntarily serving on board of a vessel engaged in the Slave-trade, and an early examination will be had.

The *Thomas Achorn* is 250 tons register, rates A 2, was built at Waldoboro, Me., in 1853, and now belongs to Messrs. Yates, Porterfield & Co., New-York, who have been long engaged in the regular African trade. The *Achorn* cleared in March last.

NAVAL.

Cruise of the Steam-Frigate Powhattan.

The United States steam-frigate *Powhatan*, late flag-ship of the East Indies Squadron, has arrived at Philadelphia, as announced by a telegraphic dispatch published this morning. The *Powhatan* has been in commission over two years, about nine months of which were spent in going out to and returning from the East. She relieved the *San Jacinto* a short time before the outbreak of hostilities between the British and Chinese; and in the engagement of the Pei-ho, Commodore Tatnall rendered assistance to the English Admiral—an act that caused him to become notorious for a while. The *Powhatan* has visited more harbors on the China Station than any flag-ship we have ever had there, and has had quite a narrow escape from total destruction. In consequence of the shallowness of the waters and of exceedingly tempestuous weather, near the Rugged Islands, passing which, while she had in tow the little steamer chartered by the United States Government for navigating the rivers of China, she was driven aground on the 27th of May, 1859, and badly injured. It was necessary to throw over a quantity of coal to lighten her, and arrangements were also made to throw over some of the guns, if necessary, to get her off. At 2½ o'clock a Chinese furnishing boat was hauled alongside, and three officers started in her to find assistance. The crew of the boat consisted of fifteen Chinamen—a piratical looking set of fellows—but they proved to be better than they looked. After five and a half hours' sail in this open boat, exposed to a drenching rain, the relief party reached Woosing. The *Mississippi* and another vessel were dispatched the following morning to the relief of the *Powhatan*, but fortunately a pilot had gone to her assistance, and by his boldness and energy was enabled to get her off the banks, with the loss only of one anchor, a boat and some coal. She was, however, again forced upon another shoal, about three-fourths of a mile long, and had for a time a fearful humping and thumping upon it.

The damage done to her was somewhat serious. She was repaired in Shanghai. The *Powhatan* had several deaths and some courts-martial on board during her cruise, but her crew return in good health, and are reported to be efficient. She brought the Japanese to San Francisco, and since leaving them there has been coming to the Atlantic States. The authorities of the Philadelphia Navy-yard will immediately hold a survey on the hull and machinery of the ship, and report their condition to the Naval Department. The officers will be detached and the sailors discharged; the marines are to remain on board for the present, but will be transferred to the barracks in a day or two. The accounts of the ship, together with dispatches from the East Indies squadron, will be forwarded to Washington this evening.

The *Powhatan* is a first class side-wheel steam frigate. 2,415 tons burden, and was built at Norfolk in 1850. She has on board nine guns, 400 officers and men. The new steam corvette *Hartford* relieved her as flag-ship of our Chinese squadron, which is at present constituted thus:

Vessels.	Tons.	Officers & Men.	Guns.
Flag steamship Hartford	1,990	300	14
Side-wheel steamer Saginaw	400	120	4
Sailing sloop John Adams	900	180	13
Steam gunboat Dacotah	1,085	100	5
Total	4,375	700	36

Annexed is a complete list of officers attached to the *Powhatan*: Commander, G. F. Pearson; Lieutenants, James D. Johnson, S. D. Trenchard, W. W. Roberts, Thomas Roney, A. A. Sommes and A. W. Habersham; Fleet Surgeon, W. A. W. Spottwood; Passed-Assistant Surgeon, C. H. Williams; Assistant Surgeon, John W. Sanford, Jr.; Purser, Benj. F. Gallaher; Chaplain, Henry Wood; Marine Officer, Capt. Taylor; Chief Engineer, W. H. Shock; Acting Master, Robert Boyd, Jr.; Boatswain, Edward Kenney; Acting Gunner, H. W. Fitzosborne; Carpenter, Joseph G. Thomas; Sailmaker, A. A. Warren; Engineers—First Assistants, W. H. Rutherford and R. C. Potts; Second Assistants, W. H. King and E. R. Archer, W. W. Dungan and Geo. S. Bright.

The officers of the *Susquehanna* reported yesterday.

The United States corvette *Vandalia* and the brig *Perry* were docked last evening at the Navy-yard.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Persia at this Port and the Parana at St. Johns.

Convention of the Great Powers on the Syrian Question.

END OF THE MASSACRES.

Evacuation of Sicily by the Neapolitans.

PREPARATIONS FOR AN INVASION OF NAPLES.

GARIBALDIANS LANDED IN CALABRIA.

Admission of Spain as one of the Great Powers.

News from India, China and Australia.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, Capt. Judkins, which sailed from Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 4th, and from Queenstown on the evening of the 5th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The steamer *Glasgow* arrived at Queenstown at noon on the 2d, and the *Golden Fleece* reached Galway at about the same time.

The steamship *Parana*, from Galway at 7 P. M of Tuesday, the 7th inst., arrived at St. Johns, N. F., at noon yesterday, and sailed at 8 P. M. for Boston. She has 150 passengers.

The steamship *Vanderbilt*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 7th.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 7th.

A dispatch from Turin announces that fifteen hundred of Garibaldi's volunteers have already landed in Calabria. He would shortly advance on Naples, whither he had been summoned. His arrival was awaited with impatience both at Naples and Rome. One thousand volunteers had left Turin for Sicily. Five thousand more left on the 4th. The men are conveyed by steamers.

It is stated that two of the Neapolitan regiments have mutinied to the cry of "*Viva* Garibaldi.

The text of the Convention signed at Messina, between Gen. Clary and Col. Medici, is published in the Paris *Moniteur*. It is merely a military convention for the evacuation of Sicily, from motives of humanity. 4,000 Neapolitans would guard the citadel of Messina, and would not bombard the city unless Garibaldi attacked the citadel. The outer forts were occupied by Col. Medici. Garibaldi, on entering Messina, was received with great enthusiasm. It is now asserted that the military executions ordered by him at Melazzo were only six, and that the men were shot as assassins, not as combatants.

The European Powers have agreed upon the condition of an intervention in Syria. It will last as long as the Porte shall deem advisable.

The affairs of Syria were debated in both Houses, and Ministers explained that a protocol had been drawn up at Paris, by the Ambassadors of the Great Powers, in which it was determined that, on the requisition of the Porte, a force of 12,000 troops should be sent to Syria, half of which would be furnished by France. It was provided that their stay should not exceed six months. Another protocol was also signed calling upon the Porte to carry out its engagements, with respect to the Christians, which it had entered into in 1856; but it was provided that no right of intervention should be granted on future occasions.

The Ministry had carried the paper duty resolution through the House of Commons by 33 majority.

The Government had fixed Thursday, the 9th, for the vote on the Galway subsidy. It is hoped no Irish members will be absent.

In the House of Lords, on the 3d. Lord Brougham presented a petition from the Anti-Slavery Society, praying that immediate steps be taken to compel Spain to carry out her engagements for the suppression of the Slave-trade.

In the House of Commons, an amendment to the National Defence resolutions, asserting the inexpediency of spending a large sum on land fortifications, was rejected by a vote of 39 against 268.

The letter of the Emperor of the French to Count de Persigny continued to be the subject of discussion in European journals.

An interview between the Emperor of the French and the Queen of Spain was spoken of as likely to take place about the time of the Emperor's visit to Algeria, when the Queen will be in Catalonia.

Quarrels have taken place between officers of the Danish service and the citizens of Readsbrol.

The *Daily News*, alluding to the division on the paper duties, remarks that the lists were too unequal, and the issue of the battle too well known beforehand, to make the contest exciting, but it is probably one of the last of the kind our generation will witness. It was most instructive, and closed the session with *eclat*.

The Queen was on her way to the Highlands of Scotland. A dispatch from York, Tuesday, says: "Our journey from the Metropolis to this over the Great Northern Railway has been pursued with unerring accuracy. Her Majesty's journey northward was resumed at 2.20 P. M."

The Superior Council of Commerce of France has already held four sittings devoted to an inquiry into the cotton trade, at which a great number of French, English and Belgian manufacturers were present. M. Rohler, Minister of Commerce, presided.

MATTERS IN FRANCE.

The Intervention in Syria—England and France—Napoleon's Pacific Policy—Garibaldi and Victor Emanuel—Mysterious Movements in Italy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, July 30, 1860.

Again the military spirit is aroused in France by the departure of soldiers for another war. A year ago it was to Lombardy; six months later to China, and to-day it is to the Holy Land. The cry "*Partant pour la Syrie!*" has been sounded by every trooper's horn throughout the Empire, and is to-day the war-cry of the French army. What was to the Queen Hortense a romance is to her son a reality. How little did she comprehend, when she was penning the notes of this beautiful march, the destiny that awaited them, or the events that were to again make them the rallying-cry of a French army bound for the Holy Land! And what now must be the feelings of Louis Napoleon when he hears the military bands starting for the East playing this production of his dearly-loved mother. Time works strange changes, and this is not the least curious turn of the wheel of fortune.

The corps designed to operate in Syria are already waiting at Toulon and at Algiers for the order of embarkation, the ships are ready, and nothing is wanting but the order to depart. But unfortunately this order has had to wait upon the movements of diplomacy—for a Convention had first to be drawn up, in which it should be declared that Turkey is an independent State, (no one would suspect it in the absence of these solemn declarations,) that the expedition against the Druses is not intended as a violation of her rights as an independent State, that the chastisement of the barbarians is undertaken at the request of Turkey, and as aids and allies of the Turkish army, and last, but most important, that neither of the Powers sending troops there are to derive any peculiar advantage from the expedition, that there is to be no seizure of territory, and a complete evacuation of the country as soon as the war is terminated.

France, it seems, listening only to the cry of humanity, was for rushing to the aid of the Christians without any preparatory diplomacy, but England would have seen every Christian in Syria slaughtered rather than permit France to land a soldier without a guarantee that he was to be withdrawn again. France would have landed men in time to save the massacre of Damascus, if it had not been for the exigencies of diplomacy. The Christians of Syria are, very many of them, Catholic converts, and the propagandists in that country are mostly French priests, monks and sisters of charity. France has, therefore, more reason for flying to their rescue. If these ecclesiastics are in that country as political agents of France, as is maintained in England, it is not so of their converts from Mohammedanism, and these at least require the immediate help of a strong Power. France, however, while regretting the delay, has shown no unwillingness to enter into a preliminary Convention.

At the same time it cannot be denied that there is a certain degree of justice in the precautions of the English Government, for of all dangerous political propagandists the French Jesuits of to-day are perhaps the most so. The influence of England in the East has been, and perhaps is, still very great; but the influence that will be gained by France in being the first and almost only power to come to their rescue in this moment of desolation and suffering will be immense, and may throw the destinies of the country into a totally different channel. It may prove to be the commencement of a series of changes which cannot fail to bring still greater ones elsewhere after them. It may prove to be the commencement of that open struggle for supremacy in the Mediterranean which must come sooner or later.

The late speech of Lord Palmerston, on the defences of the country, provoked again, for the thousandth time, the risibilities of the French at the fears and torments of the English. But it appears that the Emperor, who seems really anxious, not only to maintain good relations with England, but especially to maintain the prosperity of the commerce between the two countries, has written a letter assuring the English Government that he still desired to maintain the alliance; that he wished to act in the East on a common basis, and that his doctrine in Italy was now, as ever, non-intervention. It seems futile that Napoleon should be obliged to constantly repeat his policy—should be compelled to stand constantly on the tribune to rehearse his policy to the world; but it is, perhaps, one of the unavoidable vexations of a great power whom every one fears.

This repetition of the doctrine of non-intervention in Italy we cannot regret, however, for it will add new life to the political transformation that is going on there. It will bring Francis II. back face to face with the revolution and with his outraged subjects; it will infuse new courage into the whole Italian nation by showing them that they hold their destinies in their own hands, and that in the opinion of the world they are capable of working out their political regeneration. A declaration of non-intervention by the great Powers at the present moment, is equivalent to a recognition of the justice of the revolution, and in presence of such a declaration it would be culpable in the leaders of the movement to permit it to be arrested for a moment by the petty intrigues of small men or small localities.

We know exactly how Garibaldi stands to-day militarily, but we do not know much of his diplomatic position. There is some sort of comedy being played out between him and the King of Sardinia, which the public do not comprehend; for although M. de Cavour has lost all his influence with the Liberator, the King has not, and there is reason to believe that a constant understanding is maintained between them. The late sending of Captain Litta with a letter from the King to Garibaldi, demanding a cessation of hostilities for six months, so far as regards Naples, was attended with too much blowing of trumpets not to be a mere cover to an under-current of diplomacy of quite a different character. Piedmont stands in a delicate position, and every diplomatic point must be guarded, so as to avert future evils. France and England, at the request of the King of Naples, have asked the King of Sardinia to use his influence with Garibaldi to cease hostilities for a while to see if some arrangement cannot be come to. The King Victor Emanuel, knowing that the demand is not backed by guns, for the doctrine of non-intervention still prevails, sees no inconvenience in communicating the desire of the other Sovereigns to Garibaldi. It is easy to communicate this desire to Garibaldi, and even to support it, for thereby the King places himself on safe diplomatic ground, while, if Garibaldi rejects the advice, as most probably he will, the King [illegible] absolved from all responsibility. The noise, therefore, made about this particular letter, seems to imply that the Piedmontese Government were glad to send it, not because it would produce any effect on the Dictator, but because it would set them right on the record.

Thus everything conspires for the extermination of the Bourbon. His days are numbered, and with him will end the house that has been so long a scourge to Europe. His best troops were at Milazzo, best in their *morale* and in their military qualities, and these could not stand before the insufficiently equipped volunteers of Garibaldi; and if these could not, there are none others that can, either in Sicily or in Naples, while the motley army of Lamoricière would melt like snow before them. Who, then, is to stay the great work of liberation undertaken by Garibaldi?

There is another diplomatic mystery about the evacuation of Messina. The order of evacuation was issued, and the haste of Garibaldi in attacking, so it is said at Naples, induced the Neapolitan Government to counteract the order. If this be true, it is probable that Garibaldi hastened the attack expressly in order to avoid any new resort to diplomacy, which always brings with it engagements. At the present moment he is probably in Messina, but not in the citadel, which is capable of holding out some time against him; and the question arises what is to be done next? It is thought here that the Neapolitan Government, anxious to conciliate the other Powers at this crisis, will not repeat the useless and barbarous bombardment of Palermo, but will withdraw and give Garibaldi complete possession of the Island. This is certainly the wisest course, but we shall soon know the decision.

The Emperor reviewed, a few days ago, the Imperial Guard, and on Wednesday he is to review on the Champs-de-Mars the whole army of the first military Arrondissement, (the command of Marshal Magnan,) embracing Paris, Havre, and eight or ten neighboring departments. His Majesty leaves for the country immediately afterwards.

MALAKOFF.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

General Review of the Italian War of Independence—The Neapolitans and Garibaldi—The Archbishop of Chambery and Count Cavour.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GENOA, Tuesday, July 31, 1860.

As the affairs of this gradually increasing Kingdom destined ere long to absorb the whole of Italy under a free Constitutional Government, and the progress of GARIBALDI in Sicily which tends to this great event, are at this moment occupying the attention of all Europe and America, it may not be an unwelcome task to keep you informed from time to time of the steps taken by both parties to consummate the political, civil and religious freedom of Italy.

The whole Peninsula has, for the past half century, been from time to time the scene of revolution. Nothing else could be expected, as the greater part of the country was under Austrian rule, direct or indirect. In the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom they ruled with a hand as iron as the crown of the country. In Parma, Modena, Tuscany, Rome and Naples, Austrian influence was supreme, and imprisonment without trial, flogging and death, were the orders of the day. Sardinia alone was the spot where a slight degree of liberty was to be enjoyed. At length, in 1848, the revolution burst throughout all Italy. Crowned heads trembled, and in their fear of the sovereign people constitutions were granted. King CHARLES ALBERT, LEOPOLD II. of Tuscany, and strange to say, the Pope, headed the movement, and even the King of NAPLES, of bombarding memory, granted his subjects a constitution. After a war of two years carried on with varying success, the Italians were decisively beaten at the battle of Novara in 1849. This battle had nearly ended favorably to the Italian cause, and the loss is ascribed to treachery among the chiefs. The constitutions so religiously sworn to, were only too cheerfully withdrawn, save in this solitary kingdom. King CHARLES ALBERT, beaten at Novara, abdicated on the field of battle, in favor of his son, the present King, and retired to Lisbon to die of a broken heart. The son swore to maintain the Constitution, and in spite of all opposition from home and machinations from abroad, has preserved it inviolate. In the other States of Italy, where the Constitution had been withdrawn, acts of injustice and cruelty were again perpetrated, surpassing in horror former barbarity. Italy had been conquered; Austria had been triumphant; and under the shadow of her conquering wings, these petty sovereigns dared everything. Let the late exposure of Neapolitan atrocity bear witness to what I now state. Till 1859 matters continued in this position. Emigration from the persecuted States flocked into Sardinia. Cries for help came from all quarters, till, at the beginning of last year, VICTOR EMANUEL boldly declared, on opening the session of the Legislative Assembly, that though bound to peace by treaties, he ought not and could not be deaf to the cries of suffering which reached him from all parts of Italy. So bold a speech alarmed Austria, who began forthwith to strengthen herself in Lombardy, and march strong bodies of troops to the Piedmontese frontiers. Sardinia, in reply, called out her contingents and raised volunteer corps under GARIBALDI. A treaty, offensive and defensive, had meanwhile been formed between Sardinia and France. Sardinia temporized till such time as the French troops could come to back her, then openly defied Austria. Piedmont was invaded, the battles of Montebello, Palestro and Sesia were fought, in all of which Austria was defeated, and the Allied armies entered Lombardy. Other three battles were fought, Magenta, Legnano and Solferino or San Martino. Lombardy was freed and Austria annihilated. NAPOLEON had engaged to free Italy from the Alps to the Adriatic, and poor suffering, heroic Venice would then also have been liberated; but private policy induced the French Emperor to sign the peace of Villafranca, and, although his part of the bargain had been only half fulfilled, he enacted, under threat of allowing the Austrians again to enter Lombardy, the full payment of Sardinia's part, the cession of Savoy and Nice. All this was the work of but three months. Within scarce a twelvemonth from that period, two-thirds of Italy have been freed from foreign tyranny; the Duchies of Parma and Modena, the Grand Duchy of Tuscany and the Romagna have been annexed to the Constitutional Government of Sardinia. The victory of San Martino, by the Piedmontese troops, drove the Austrians from Central Italy, and the freely-expressed vote of these States has morally precluded their return by unanimously joining their lot with that of Sardinia.

At this point matters became again clouded. The Pope made an appeal for aid to recover the Romagna to the whole Catholic world. Nationally considered, a deaf ear was lent to the appeal, as England and France had laid down the law of non-intervention in the affairs of Italy. Funds, however, were forwarded from all countries, and private individuals flocked to enrol themselves, as they thought, for the defence of the Pope and the Catholic religion. One of France's best officers, who had acquired a brilliant reputation during his career in Africa, was engaged as Papal General, and LAMORICIERE entered Rome to command the polyglot legions of the Pope. The intention of PIUS IX. was to have sent the whole force of his army into the Romagna, drive thence the Piedmontese, and bring it again under his rule, whilst to protect himself from a revolution of his faithful and too affectionate subjects, the army of his ally, the King of Naples, was to have his States, and maintained order there *vi et armis*. But though a Pope Pius calculated without his host, Gen. GARIBALDI, after the peace of Villafranca, which checked the progress of Italian liberty in the north, threw up his command in the Piedmontese army, but never for a moment abandoned the idea nearest his heart—of the unity of the Italian nation. Prohibited by treaty from warring in the north, he turned his attention to the south, and following in the footsteps of the gallant but unfortunate PISACANE, thought he might free Sicily from a tyranny only to be equaled by that which the same Island suffered under the tyrant DYONISIUS. With 800 men this daring spirit embarked at Genoa for Sicily, avoided the Neapolitan cruisers, and landed in safety at Marsalo. This movement, of course, thwarted all the plans of the Pope and the King of Naples. The Neapolitans had enough to do to keep their own house in order, and the Pope was in consequence left to shift for himself, LAMORICIERE to make his blustering tours of inspection, the Bavarians and Swiss were left to their pipes and beer, and the Irish to pillage, fighting amongst themselves, and licking the *gensdarmes* sent to quell them. The news of GARIBALDI's arrival spread through the island like wildfire, but, though hundreds flocked to his standard, GARIBALDI marched on with his eight hundred picked men towards Palermo, the capital, leaving the new recruits to be drilled at Marsala. Arriving at Calsfatimi, he engaged the enemy, four times his number, and, after a sanguinary engagement, routed them. Without losing time, he made for Palermo, and, by a *ruse de guerre*, took that city—defended by from 12,000 to 15,000 Neapolitans—with 900 men! This is no exaggeration. It is a fact which will stand as long as the island itself. The Sicilian Division, commanded by Gen. LA MASA, who was to act in concert with GARIBALDI, fled at the commencement of the engagement, and with such precipitation that they must have reached the Southern side of the island in double-quick time; and, as they have not been since heard of, there is every probability that, like the herd of swine possessed by the devils, they fell into the sea, and have been drowned somewhere in the neighborhood of Girgenti. An armistice was then concluded, at the expiry of which GARIBALDI again marched forwards in the direction of Melazzo, where he once more engaged the enemy with his former success. To give you a description of this battle, I cannot do better than give you a translation of the letter of an eye-witness, the celebrated French writer, ALEXANDRE DUMAS, to his friend Brigadier-General CARINI, who had been wounded at the taking of Palermo, and left there as Inspector-General of Cavalry.

MY DEAR CARINI: A great battle; a great victory; 7,000 Neapolitans have fled before 2,500 Italians. * * * You may rely on the truthfulness of the facts, as they came under my own personal observation. * * * Gen. GARIBALDI left Palermo on the 18th of July, arrived on the 19th on the plain of Meri, and during these two days partial engagements had taken place. Immediately on his arrival he reviewed the troops of MEDICI, who cheered him most enthusiastically. On the morrow at dawn all the troops were in motion to attack the Neapolitans, who had made a sortie from the fort and City of Melazzo, which they had been occupying. MALENCHINI commanded the extreme left, Generals MEDICI and COSENZ the centre; the right, composed solely of a few companies, was merely intended to protect the centre and left from surprise. GARIBALDI placed himself in the centre, that is, where he thought the action would be hottest. The action began to the extreme left, half way between Meri and Melazzo. The Neapolitan outposts were met, hidden among the canebrakes. After quarter of an hour's musketry on the left, the centre in turn found itself in front of the Neapolitan line—attacked them, and drove them from their original position. Meanwhile the right drove the Neapolitans from the houses which they occupied. * * BOSCO (Neapolitan General) pushed a column of 6,000 men against the 500 or 600 assailants who had driven them back, and who in turn, overwhelmed by numbers, were forced to retire. GARIBALDI then sent for reinforcements, and on their arrival again attacked the enemy, hidden among the canebrakes and acacias. This was a great disadvantage for the Italians, who were thus prevented from charging with the bayonet. * * * * * * * * GARIBALDI, at the head of the Genoese Riflemen, endeavored to cut off their retreat, but fell in with a masked battery which prevented this. MASSORI and STATELLA, with GARIBALDI still at their head, made a dash to possess themselves of this battery, and when at 20 paces distant, met a full discharge of grapeshot. The effect was terrific. Only five or six men remained standing. GARIBALDI had a stirrup and the sole of a shoe shot off. Seeing the impossibility of taking the battery in front, he ordered a flank movement, and when the assailants found themselves in front of battery, there was GARIBALDI who had taken another direction and was ahead of them, all on foot, with his sword in hand. A few are slain, the piece captured and taken to the Italian side. Neapolitan Infantry then open and allow their cavalry to charge. After a few rounds of musketry, commanding officer orders retreat. GARIBALDI, MASSORI and STATELLA, and a few others, block the way. GARIBALDI seizes officers' bridle, calls on him to surrender, the answer is a slash with his sabre, which GARIBALDI parries, and in turn gives him a back-hander which opens his gullet. * * * * * * * * The whole Neapolitan army flies in disorder to Melazzo. * * * * * * * Victory most decisive. It is impossible to describe the idea of disorder and terror which reigned in the city, which they say is anything but patriotic. Dead and wounded are scattered through the streets. The house of the French Consul is full of doing. Gen. COSENZ, among others, is wounded. * * * *

At length we found the General in the portico of a church, surrounded by his staff. He was lying on the ground with his head reclining on his saddle, overcome with fatigue. Near him lay his supper—a loaf and a can of water.

My dear CARINI, I carried my imagination back 2,500 years, and found myself looking at Cincinnatus.

May God preserve him to you, my dear Sicilians. If adverse fate should deprive you of him, the whole universe could not find you his equal.

I have many other things to say which I shall tell you when we meet.

The General has opened his eyes; has recognized me, and is looking at me. Till to-morrow, yours,

A. DUMAS.

Inclosed I hand you the letter of the Archbishop of Chambery to Count CAVOUR, and the spirited reply to it.

THE ARCHBISHOP TO COUNT CAVOUR.

CHAMBERY, July 11, 1860.

To my Lord Count Cavour, Minister of Foreign Affairs:

SIR COUNT: I cast once more a look on the States of the King, before separating myself from them. I see, with profound grief, the religious persecution which is every day becoming more intolerant throughout all Italy;—a persecution which is as cruel for them who suffer it as it is degrading and dishonorable for those who excite it. Before our separation, I allow myself again to give you an advice, which would make it cease in a few days if you would condescend to take into consideration. Do not confound the spiritual with the temporal: leave the priests free to the Church and the sacristy; never ask of them what is contrary to their conviction; leave to them the charge of praying, of celebrating mass, of instructing the faithful, and of administering the sacraments; do not force them to be present at your ovations; ask neither *Te Deums* nor the blessing of your banners; govern without them, and allow them to pray without you; respect the sanctuary of conscience; forced prayers are neither profitable before God nor honorable before men. This is, in my opinion, a simple and easy means of living in peace with the Church. The Government and the Church alike will profit by it.

I have the honor to be, with due consideration, my Lord Count, your most humble and obedient servant,

ALESSIO, Archbishop of Chambery.

COUNT CAVOUR'S REPLY.

TURIN, July 13, 1860.

To my Lord Archbishop of Chambery:

I sincerely thank your Grace for the counsel which you have been willing to give me, before crowning the act of separation which shall put an end to our official relations. I shall study to profit by them, and so much the more willingly as I have no pleasure in persecution, and am in no way inclined to avenge myself of the annoyances I was made to suffer in my youth by certain priests who invoked the *secular* arm to compel me to follow their doctrines and put in practice their precepts. But inasmuch as your Grace is pleased to take an interest in the peace of the Church in the States of his Majesty, I shall be bold enough to entreat you to send on your part a little advice to those among your colleagues in the Episcopacy who raise themselves in open revolt against the Government of their country, who refuse to acknowledge the Sovereign whom the country has adopted, who encourage rebellion, keep correspondence with his foreign enemies, and seek to excite disorder in the interior. The Government respects the Church, but if any of the members of the clergy, be they even bishops, archbishops or cardinals, violate the laws and openly show an insulting contempt for the King and the institutions, we are resolved to invoke against them the application of the laws, even though we should pass for persecutors in the eyes of that party which preaches toleration only when it cannot put in practice the maxims, in virtue of which the child MORTARA was wrenched from the arms of his parents, and the Madiai were driven in exile from their country. I have the honor to be, &c.

CAVOUR.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Emperor's Letter—Garibaldi—Parliamentary Intelligence—Miscellaneous News and Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 4, 1860.

The chief topic here is the singular letter which the Emperor has written to his Ambassador at London. The extreme peace party, of course, receive it with acclamation. By Englishmen generally it is thought to be too civil by half, undignified, somewhat false, and very suspicious. On the principle of *qui s'excuse s'exeuse*, the letter is open to criticism, and the motives of the writer to doubt.

GARIBALDI'S hand-to-hand conflict with a Neapolitan dragoon, in which he succeeded in cutting down his opponent, has made him, if possible, more popular than ever with the English people. Only think of the chief actually doing as he is made to do at Astley's, and as he would be painted on the drop-scene of a minor theatre. The encounter seems to have been most melodramatic. I hope that VICTOR EMANUEL will show himself worthy of the General who has been fighting for him, and that France will not interfere with the liberator should he attack Naples, which seems likely to be his next proceeding now that he has taken Messina. There is another story afloat of a wonderful Englishman who is said to be with GARIBALDI, and to be an adept in "potting" Neapolitan officers with chain (!) shot from his rifle. The chain-shot on such a scale are doubtless mythical, as also the alleged fact of the said Englishman jotting down each successive victim to his skill in a note-book; but I think it very likely that Major LEVESON, of whom I wrote to you, is now with GARIBALDI, and that his shooting has given rise to this story. If you remember, Captain LEARD, "GARIBALDI'S Englishman," was accused of the same statistical method of doing battle, which that gallant officer indignantly repudiated at the close of the Italian campaign. General TURR is now in Paris, whither he has gone from Aix les Bains to meet a sister, who has come from Hungary to see him. He is much better in health, and writes to his friends in England that he is about to return to Sicily.

The question of the subsidy to the Galway Line is expected to be discussed once more, and I hope finally, in Parliament next week. It is understood that Mr. LEVER'S retirement from the Board of Directors has given satisfaction to the Government and the House, and that the contract *will* now be brought on as a Government question and be accordingly carried. I suppose that this will be done, even should the Government be defeated, on Monday, and announce a dissolution of Parliament. But it is rumored that Mr. GLADSTONE will resign, and that PALMERSTON will remain in, and Sir CORNWALL LEWIS again take the budget into his staid keeping.

The return of Lord CLYDE gives universal satisfaction. He is the only man likely to have the command, in case of war near home, in whom the country would have confidence. He seems hale and hearty, and to be capable of work still. We quite match your transatlantic murderers in England. A sane-looking young man has just killed his mother, his sweetheart, and two innocent little brothers, with a carving-knife, and positively no reason or provocation is assigned, except that the wretched prisoner says that his mother killed the other, and then attempted his life. The parties are in humble life, and resident in Walworth, near the back of the Surrey Gardens. Then there is the road murder, still a mystery, although a young lady of 15 or 16 years of age, sister of the slain child, has been arrested and examined, without a tittle of evidence on which to found such an arbitrary proceeding. Frightful as these things undoubtedly are, there is nothing abnormal in their occurrence, and I am not aware that they are on the increase, considering the increase of population, and the improved means of detection. A new Mrs. SLOANE, or "Mother Brownrigg," has turned up in the person of one Mrs. ALLEN, a schoolmistress. The case is most revolting; but, after all, these instances of cruelty are nothing new, even in their most revolting details. This hideous woman forced a little girl, under her care, whom she beat and branded with a flat-iron, to "eat dirt"—not in the Oriental sense attached to the term—but actually. There is an instance on record, says a daily paper, spinning out a leader on this subject, of a Dutch lady at Batavia, who bought a pretty slave on purpose to pinch her. She finally smeared her over with honey and tied her to a tree to be stung to death by wild bees. Yet the world was certainly no nearer destruction at that period than it is now.

A brother of CHARLES DICKENS, ALFRED by name, has just died. He was an engineer and Government inspector. He is said to have been an amiable man, and to have had a large circle of friends. I am not aware that he was distinguished by any remarkable talent. The best puffed man I have ever known, considering his feeble claims to renown, is one Mr. HANNAY, the author of "Singleton Fontenoy;" but were I to say that "Fontenoy" was the author of HANNAY, it would be just the same. Yet this gentleman has managed to achieve fame, and his "withdrawal from literary labor in London, to assume the editorship of" an Edinburgh, is pompously announced in a variety of journals. The *Athenæum* calls him "brilliant," but what has he done? I remember seeing one or two out of a series of the most dreary papers on, I think, modern literature, that I ever had the misfortune to stumble on, to which the name of JAMES HANNAY was prefixed, and the reason why I recollect the circumstance is, that it was fixed in my memory by the most delectable instance of modest assurance that ever came under my notice. Mr. JAMES HANNAY, in recommending a course of study to his readers, enumerates several works of modern humorists, and among others, those of JAMES HANNAY. Self-praise is said to be no recommendation, but there never was a greater fallacy than this. Let a man only repeat everywhere that he is a sage, and a portion at least of the world will end by believing him, and that by far the largest portion, since it will consist of the fools and the ignorant. The *Athenæum* suggestingly reminds us that DANIEL DEFOE was Mr. HANNAY'S successor in his Northern editorship.

I perceive that the great African traveler, Capt. RICHARD BURTON, is in America. He has made the pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina, and to Harar, that wonderful walled city, some 300 miles inland from the Eastern coast, where no European ever before penetrated. He went there alone, in the guise of an Arab, and prescribed medicine for the Sultan, who, fortunately for him, was a "sick man," like the grander potentate who bears that title. BURTON had a Colt's revolver under his robe, and would have shot the Sultan, had he observed any signs of his own condemnation. This extraordinary man is a great linguist, and can speak at least twenty languages. In the Persian and Arabic he has passed for a native. Besides this, he is an "astrologer" and a "necromancer," and one of the best swordsmen, as well as shots in the world. When he performed the pilgrimage to the tomb of the Prophet, he left London as an Oriental, under the name of MIRZA ABDULLAH, and the secret was only known to two persons on board of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer. Capt BURTON'S late father was a clergyman at Bath, of very strict views, named Rev. JOSEPH BURTON. It is to be presumed that he did not look with approval on his son's pilgrimage in the guise of a heathen to the shrine of the unbeliever's Prophet. When Capt. BURTON was called on by some aged Sheiks for his pedigree, which was duly enrolled on parchment, and of which he carried off a copy, he stated himself to be the son of JOSEPH the Affghan. On this harrowing metamorphosis, or metempsychosis, of a respectable parent, a pious Christian clergyman at Bath, I think I need offer no comment. Capt. BURTON was Gen. BEATSON'S Aide-de-Camp when the latter organized and commanded the Bashi-bazouks. He is about 36 years of age, and was at Oxford, which he left without a degree, to enter the Bombay Army. His work on Scinde is highly interesting, as well as his *Falconry in the Valley of the Indus*. He is a splendid Latin scholar, and has described some curious matters of his Eastern experience in that language. Altogether, he is one of the most extraordinary men of the age.

THE SYRIAN OUTBREAK.

INTERESTING PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE.

In the House of Commons, Aug. 3, Mr. RICH called attention to the papers laid before the House respecting the disturbances in Syria, considering that before the separation of Parliament there should be an expression of the opinion of that House upon the subject, and a declaration on the part of the Government as to the course they were prepared to adopt. He then proceeded to trace the course of events by reading at much length (amid some indications of impatience on the part of the House) extracts from the papers in the hands of members, and contended that the House had a right to demand what was to be done to vindicate the wrongs inflicted and to prevent their recurrence.

Sir J. FERGUSSON cautioned the House against accepting the details in the papers as a true account of what occurred. He had received information from the spot which gave a different representation, the Christians having been in the first instance, he said, entirely in fault. We should do a grievous wrong in delivering up the Druses to the tender mercies of the Turks.

Mr. S. FITZGERALD asked what was the exact state of the Convention for intervention in the affairs of Syria.

Lord J. RUSSELL—My hon. friend the member for Richmond has stated, from papers before the House and from the newspapers, the unfortunate transactions in Syria. I therefore feel it to be quite unnecessary to go into the facts that have occurred, but the House will naturally expect that I should state what has been done, both by Her Majesty's Government and the Turkish Government, in consequence of these acts, showing, as they do, so much cruelty on the part of one of these tribes, and so much negligence, to say the least of it, on the part of the Turkish authorities. The last accounts state that since the 13th of July the massacre has to a great degree ceased, and the latest account we have received says that order has been restored at Damascus. FUAD PASHA has arrived at Damascus, and the late Governor, who showed such culpable negligence, who appeared to be indifferent to the murder of the Christians, who never interfered at all when these murders were going on, and of whom it is said that if he had interfered with 80 or 100 men he might have stopped these disturbances—that PASHA has been sent to Constantinople to be tried. Sir H. BULWER states that he is to be sent again to Damascus, where the witnesses are, but that *there will be no disposition on the part of the Porte to show any lenity to that Governor, and that he will be treated with the severity of justice that he deserves.* [Hear.] The Turkish Government have sent to Damascus FUAD PASHA, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, a man of great energy, with not less than 15,000 men for Syria. It appears true that on the 10th ult. a sort of truce was signed between the Druses and Maronites, the terms of that truce being that no inquiry should be made into past transactions on the part of the Maronites, and that all attacks upon the Maronites shall cease. The honorable and gallant member for Ayrshire is, I think, justified in saying that, with regard to these unfortunate events, we are not to consider the Maronite Christians as persons totally defenceless, and as by no means intending to attack their neighbors, but that, on the contrary, the Druses and Maronites were both armed, and, having sentiments of most bitter hostility to each other, the question really was who should attack the other first. Undoubtedly, however, the atrocities practiced have been those practiced by the Druses on the Christians. The Christians have been the sufferers, and the lives of thousands of the Christians have been sacrificed. Such have been the proceedings on the part of the Porte, and now with regard to those of the Christian Powers. When these accounts were first received the French Government proposed a Commission of Inquiry, and that it should not be limited to Turkish officials or Commissioners, but that European Commissioners should be joined with it, that they should endeavor to search out the authors of these massacres, and that they should determine what measures would secure peace for the future. To that proposal not only her Majesty's Government, and the other Powers, but also the Porte, at once willingly assented, and it was agreed that the Commission should be issued. But on the receipt of further accounts from Damascus, including the facts connected with the attacks on the house of the French Consul and the destruction of the convents that were especially protected by the French Government, that Government represented to us that they did not wish to take up any separate case, or to ask for reparation for any separate injury or insult, but that *they wished the Powers of Europe to consider whether the evil was not of a magnitude, and whether the acts were not of a nature so horrible that the Powers of Europe ought to take up the case and endeavor to provide a remedy against the recurrence of such scenes.* Her Majesty's Government readily acceded to that view. I must say that the Russian Government stated at once that what they wished with regard to Turkey was that there should be no separate action, that no Power should act alone, but that whatever was done should be done by general consent. The French Government, as I have stated, proposed that European forces should be at once sent to Syria with the view of strengthening the Turks, and enabling them to adopt measures for the pacification of that country. That was a course which was, no doubt, one of grave importance, and which no one could say was without danger, but it did seem to be dictated by the necessity of the case, and Her Majesty's Government agreed to consider, in conference with the representatives of the other Powers, what should be done. Those negotiations have occupied several days. There were questions as to the form in which the resolutions of the Conference should be embodied, but it was finally agreed that in the shape of a protocol provision should be made for sending European troops to Syria. I have, since I came into the House, received intelligence that at 3 o'clock to-day *a protocol was signed by the representatives of the five Powers, and of the Sultan, at Paris.* The protocol, or it may be the two protocols, which have been signed, is to the following effect: That upon the representation of the Sultan that he wishes for the aid of his allies in order to restore tranquillity in Syria, the European Powers agree that a body of troops not exceeding 12,000 men shall be sent to that country. The next article provides that half of these troops shall be furnished by France, and that immediately after the signature of the protocol they shall be at liberty to depart, with the view of resorting immediately to the coast of Syria. It is provided that when they arrive there all their movements shall be made in concert with the commissioners of the Porte, and that the Sultan, on his part, shall furnish provisions and every other facility for their accommodation and march. By a further article of the protocol it is provided that the stay of the foreign troops in Syria shall not be prolonged beyond six months, it being believed that the object for which they are sent there can be attained within that time. The honorable gentleman who spoke last asked whether there were any representations on the part of Russia on this subject, and whether they had not caused some delay in the signature of the convention. As I have said, there is not at present any convention; but, with regard to the substance of his question, it certainly was the view of the Russian Government—a view which is no new one on their part, because in the month of April Prince GORTSCHAKOFF expressed to the representatives of the other Powers the same opinion—that it was desirable the five Powers, with the Sultan, should declare that their serious attention was turned to administrative measures with the view of ameliorating the condition of the Christians in Turkey. It is stated that the Powers, together with the Porte, recollect the engagements which were entered into in 1856 and that, together with the Sultan, they engage that those measures of amelioration shall be adopted. I must upon this subject say that Sir H. BULWER lately sent out queries to the various Consuls in European Turkey, and that some of the answers which have been received—answers which evince the great intelligence and knowledge of the country possessed by the Consuls, without indicating that the Government of the Sultan is willfully tyrannical and oppressive, certainly show that there exist under it a great many abuses difficult to remedy, but others such as, in my opinion at least, might easily be removed, and which, therefore, justify the proposal which has been made by the Russian Government. The article which refers to that subject is in the most general terms, and will not justify the intervention of any foreign Power with regard to any future case. Every such case will be left to be dealt with upon its merits. Of course, what is now taking place may be alluded to as a precedent, but there is no provision for the future. According to the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, it would be most imprudent and most dangerous to make any provision for the future under which there might be interference with the Government of the Sultan. There is, besides, a protocol declaring, nearly in the terms of that of 1840, that in interfering in the affairs of Turkey none of the Powers will seek any addition of territory or any exclusive influence or any separate commercial advantage. [Hear.] In the difficult and, I must own, perilous condition of the Turkish Empire, and considering the necessity which there seems to be that the Powers of Europe should from time to time interfere in the affairs of that Empire, it seems to Her Majesty's Government, and I believe that it is the opinion of all the Powers of Europe, that the only path of safety lies in concert, in combination, and in endeavoring, without seeking separate advantages, to point out to the Porte in what manner his throne may be made secure and satisfaction be given to all his subjects, Christians as well as Turkish. The task is a most difficult one, and nothing but the most disinterested conduct on the part of the Powers, and the inclination of the Sultan to adopt the reforms which are necessary, will enable us to tread safely in that direction. At the same time, while advice is given and while reforms are suggested, it is necessary that their execution should be left in the hands of officers appointed by the Porte. If we or any other Power were to attempt to interfere directly in the administration of Turkey, we should not only diminish the authority of the Sultan, but might awake the fanatical passions of the Moslems, who might think that they were betrayed, and might involve the whole empire in bloodshed and sedition. The question is one of the greatest difficulty. When the protocol has been received I will lay it upon the table; but I trust that the House will not press the Government to produce papers relating to difficult negotiations which have taken place, or will be taking place, upon this subject. We must endeavor, according to our views of policy, to do what seems to us best adapted to preserve the peace of Europe and to improve the state of Turkey: and until something definite is settled, I trust that the House will not ask us to produce papers relating to the subject.

Mr. BRIGHT observed that no intervention could be so well excused as that proposed in Syria, which was more of the character of an intervention by a police force than by a body of troops for a political object, and he hoped the course taken by the French Government in this matter would lessen the distrust as to its intentions. He protested, however, against the policy of interfering in support of a Power like Turkey, which was doomed to extinction by a decay which it was impossible to arrest. If entire abstention could not be adopted, under which the Turkish power would fall to pieces, England should hold herself aloof from the policy of maintaining the integrity of the pretended power of Turkey at the expense of taxes drawn from the English people.

LORD PALMERSTON—The honorable member for Birmingham has stated that I am not very particular in the statements I make when they are to support my argument. I think I might return the compliment with this difference, that upon certain questions of foreign policy I happen, from a variety of circumstances, to be rather better informed than the honorable member appears to be. [A laugh.] I derive my knowledge, moreover, from a long superintendence of the Foreign Department of the Government, while the honorable member obtains his from persons who, from their race, their prejudices, and their interests, are not the most impartial judges of the matters to which he has referred to-night. The honorable member says that I stated on a former occasion that there was no country in Europe which, in the same space of time, had made such great progress in internal improvement as the Turkish Empire had since the death of the late Sultan. [Mr. BRIGHT—"Since 1853."] My observation referred to the period since the accession of the present Sultan. I repeat that assertion, and I do so with the utmost deliberation and perfect knowledge of what I am stating. I am quite sure that everybody who really knows anything about Turkey will confirm the assertion I made,—that is, anybody who speaks impartially, free from prejudice, and with large and enlightened views. ["Hear, hear," and laughter.] I give the honorable member credit for perfect sincerity in what he states, but I must say that he takes a very limited view of the matter on which he speaks. It is very easy to say that the Turkish Empire will fall to pieces, and therefore you had better arrange what is to be done with the fragments; but the answer to that observation is, "only leave the Turkish Empire alone and perhaps it will not fall to pieces." If the course suggested by the honorable member were adopted, and it were to be arranged beforehand what should be done with the fragments of the Turkish Empire, it is not very likely that that Empire would last very long, for when once parties who are strong begin to divide the spoil, it is very probable that the unfortunate party whose spoil was to be divided will not be very long lived. [Hear, hear.] I admit that there is immense progress to be made in order to bring Turkey up to the point of any European nation; yet, in looking at Turkey, we are too apt to think of what remains to be done, than of that which has been done. Still, it is my opinion, that if the Turkish Empire be left to itself, free from constant interference, except by good advice and support, it will not fall to pieces so soon as the honorable member fancies. It is exceedingly easy to say, "You must make some partition," but has the honorable member considered what the political consequences may be, and must be, on the balance of power in Europe, and on the interests of other countries, of that system of partition which he now so earnestly recommends? I think that, in this respect, the honorable member takes a very limited view of the matter. He sees only the evils of the present day, and shuts his eyes entirely to those more large and serious consequences which would inevitably result if the principles he recommends were adopted. This is a very large question, and the subject is of too great importance to be discussed on a motion for the adjournment of the House till Monday (hear, hear): but I only protest against the too easy adoption of the maxims and policy of the hon. member, and I can assure him that there are much graver, more serious, and more extensive results than he imagines in the policy he recommends. I trust that a different policy may tend to avert the evils which would inevitably ensue from the adoption of the policy of the hon. member.

INTERVENTION OF THE GREAT POWERS.

Nothing certain was known as to the state of the negotiations at Paris for intervention in Syria. It is asserted by various authorities that the points of dissension were so marked and important that the Conference could not grapple with them, and the Ambassadors were compelled to adjourn and refer matters to their respective Governments.

According to some writers there was little prospect of the Conference reassembling, but others say that after an exchange of communications between the various Governments another meeting will take place.

A Paris telegram of the 2d says:

"In addition to the plan of the Convention in six articles, which the Conference drew up, the members of the Conference have, at the request of the Turkish Ambassador, drawn up a protocol, which at this moment is being submitted to the approval of the Great Powers. The protocol is for the purpose of precisely defining the object of the intervention in Syria, and sets forth that as the coöperation of the Great Powers takes place by the desire of the Sultan, and in concert with the Sublime Porte, the foreign troops shall act at all times in unison with the Turkish forces. The protocol stipulates that, as the Great Powers in giving their assistance to the Sultan do not seek vengeance, but merely wish to discover the guilty parties, who are to be punished, no rigorous measures shall be taken, except after a common inquiry, in which the Porte will jointly assist. The above protocol necessitates an exchange of communications between the Great Powers, and causes a delay in the definitive signing of the Convention."

It is stated in a Paris letter to the *Daily News* that the alleged cause of the breaking up of the Conference is an unexplained split between France and Russia. Russia, it is announced, claimed the execution of certain promises which the Emperor had made some time since, in pursuance of which the entire Eastern question should be raised on the first opportunity, and, in fact, insisted that the moment had arrived for the partition of Turkey. Russia was ready to send 100,000 men to make a short end of the business, but had no notion of a restricted intervention in Syria. It did not, however, suit the Emperor's purpose to come into this scheme just now.

Advices from Beyrout to the 16th July state that the majority of the Mussulmen had not taken part in the massacres at Damascus.

News from Damascus to the 17th July announces that the massacres had ended. The Kurds and Bedouins had retired into the interior, but the Christians were still concealing themselves.

FUAD PASHA arrived at Beyrout on the 17th ult.

Sir HENRY BULWER has advised the Sultan to recall the Grand Vizier.

THE LATEST.

A Paris dispatch of the 3d says the following notice was posted up at the Bourse:

"All the Powers have agreed upon the condition of an European intervention in Syria. The Conference will assemble at 3 o'clock to sign the Convention in reference to the measures to be taken in common."

Another dispatch gives the following summary of the contents of the Convention as agreed upon by the Conference:

The intervention will last only as long as the Porte shall deem it advisable.

A previous agreement is necessary for the regulation of all the military operations, and in order to determine the effective strength of the expeditionary forces, which are to be maintained at the charge of the respective Powers.

A separate article stipulates that the French troops already on the point of embarkation shall start without waiting for the contingents of the other Powers unless the representative of the Sultan should receive information from Syria which would render all intervention unnecessary.

It is stated that Prussia had demanded that the stay of European troops in Syria shall be limited to six months. This proposition being verbally supported by England, had been accepted, and 12,000 men, half of them French, were to be dispatched to Syria. The force will be under orders of the Commissioners of the Powers and the Porte. Russia had receded from her claims as to the occupation of Bulgaria.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE.

OPINIONS OF THE EMPEROR'S LETTER.

From the London Times.

We believe that the people of this country are disposed to receive this letter in the spirit in which it has been written—in a spirit of fair and honorable consideration. So far from looking on its author with hostility, they will not willingly look upon his advances in a spirit of suspicion; they are only too willing to believe that the mighty Power that they find in such close proximity to themselves cherishes no other feelings towards them than those which befit a good friend and neighbor. A great part of the professions of this letter—those particularly which refer to Southern Italy, to Turkey and to Syria—admit of being brought to an immediate practical test, and we rejoice sincerely to find that the Emperor of the French is so reasonable and so moderate with regard to Syria, and so fair and liberal with respect to Naples. We receive the assurance with the utmost satisfaction, and hope sincerely that our foreign policy will be conducted so as to fill up the outline which this masterly hand has traced. But it is quite right that we should meet the frankness of the Emperor of the French with corresponding frankness. Without the least calling in question the sincerity of the Emperor of the French, and while admitting in the fullest manner that his letter forms a valuable programme, the outlines of which it should be the object of our foreign policy to fill up, we cannot see any reason for abating one jot of our vigilance, or discontinuing any of the purely defensive preparations we have have set on foot. Nay, we will go further, and admit broadly that the cause and object of those preparations is the Emperor of the French himself. It would be unworthy of us, whom he has treated with so much openness, to palter or equivocate with the subject. It is the policy of the Emperor of the French, for reasons which he believes to be quite sufficient, at a time when all Europe is only anxious to preserve peace with him and his invincible legions, to maintain an army amounting to four hundred thousand men, and, with few colonies or outlying dominions to protect, a navy, to say the least, of the most formidable dimensions. Our navy is our only guarantee for the existence of our vast trade and the retention of our Colonial and Indian Empire. Our navy depends on our dockyards, our dockyards depend on the force which we can spare for their defence, and on the fortifications which we can erect around them. Twenty-four hours' loss of the command of the Channel is invasion. Twenty-four days' loss of the command of the sea is ruin to our credit, our commerce and our manufactures. The machine is so complicated that it will not bear the slightest or most temporary derangement. It may well be that the necessities of the position which the Emperor of the French occupies—a position of which he is assuredly the best judge—may render it necessary for him to maintain an army apparently disproportioned either to the foreign or domestic wants of his Empire, and a navy on the protection of which the transoceanic dominions of France have little claim. We do not dispute the policy or necessity of their existence, but we assert that their existence imposes on us duties which we must not fail to perform. We cannot afford to exist on sufferance; if we are to continue a great Power, it must be by our own strength, and not by the permission of any one else. England is a country which aspires not merely to exist, but to hold a high place in the councils of the world, and to urge on the cause of liberality and progress with an influence second to none. If she desires to retain that influence, she must be independent, and independent she will never be if she owes her power or her safety to the forbearance of an ally, however well disposed towards her. The first condition of friendship between England and France is equality. We freely confess that we should be most happy to see France reducing the amount of her forces by land and by sea, because that would render a similar reduction on our part possible; but it ought to be clearly understood that it is by the armaments, and not by the professions or even the intentions of France, that we must measure our military and naval strength. Let France disarm, and the effect would immediately be felt in the pacific tendencies of every capital in Europe; but so long as she continues her present state of preparation she imposes on her neighbors the absolute necessity of maintaining a corresponding force; and we trust we give no offence to any one by expressing our resolution to maintain it.

From the London News.

The Emperor declares that, since the peace of Villafranca, he has had but one thought, one object—to inaugurate a new era of peace, and to live on the best terms with his neighbors, and especially with England. We believe it. Every government wants peace. But some governments value it so much that they are ready to make sacrifices for it, and leave untried no effort consistent with honor. Have we found any such disposition on the part of the French Emperor? It is notorious that we have not. He has given Europe plainly to understand that it must buy from day to day the peace which is its first necessary of life. When our Foreign Minister has remonstrated about promises broken and rights infringed, he has been told by Count PERSIGNY that "the passions of France have been roused, and it was impossible for the Emperor to go back." This state of existence has become universally intolerable, and we now see nations laying aside their ancient rivalry and uniting to make a stand for honor and independence.

From the London Star.

The Emperor is able to write like a man of sense, appealing to a nation that boasts its wealth in that commodity. His letter is confessed by the *Times* to be "a valuable programme, the outlines of which it should be the object of our foreign policy to fill up." But it is something a great deal more satisfactory than that—something more easily tested and more firmly to be relied upon. It is a statement of facts—of facts in which the whole question at issue is inclosed. When the Emperor tells us his policy in Italy or Syria is the same as ours, we may believe in his sincerity, without being able to rely upon his strength of purpose. But when he tells us that he has only so many ships and so many regiments, we can compare his statement with facts easy to be got at; and we can judge of his ability to descend upon our shores, or even to burn our dockyards, with such and such forces at his disposal. What is still more to the present purpose, we can demand of our Prime Minister on what grounds he made assertions so irreconcilable with those of the Imperial friend who writes, "Lord PALMERSTON knows me, and when I affirm a thing will believe me." That is a challenge to confidence which it will not do for the responsible rulers of Great Britain to answer by the demand of a vote of two millions for coast defences. There were men of old who used with one hand the trowel to rebuild the walls of their city, and in the other held the sword or spear. But by the side of their leader was "one with a trumpet," to give warning when it should be time to shift their weapons from the left hand to the right. Let not our trumpeter give forth an uncertain sound, but tell us whether we are to work or fight.

The Italian Revolution.

GARIBALDI'S ENTRY INTO MESSINA.

Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

FRIDAY, July 27.

MEDICI arrived at 11 o'clock with 2,000 men, all Italians; they are a handsome race of men, and all young. MEDICI rode at the head of his regiment, on the charger of Bosco. He entered the town amidst the *evvivas* of a multitude, flags flying, drums beating, and altogether a manifestation of enthusiasm which cannot be described. With baggage the Italians don't seem to be much incommoded; for with 2,000 men there were only three or four carts, certainly not more, upon which there were only boxes. All the men wore bouquets, and flowers were plentifully showered upon them.

At 2 o'clock, I heard again *evvivas* in the town. I rushed to learn the cause, and was told by thousands of people that GARIBALDI, the Liberator, had at length arrived. I hastened to meet him at St Leone, as by this gate, it seems, he had entered from Palermo. His carriage was surrounded by thousands of men, who drew him along amidst continual bursts of cheering. His face did not show the least sign of excitement. He even seemed not to see the masses of troops—not to hear the acclamations of the people. His mind was evidently occupied with something quite different. He proceeded to the house of the former *intendante*, and there took up his dwelling. Twice he was obliged to yield to the popular demands, and to show himself to the people, coming to a window for that purpose. Still, he seemed not to recognize why there was all this commotion. He had no sooner settled in the houses than he ordered a carriage and horses to be prepared. The man has neither quietness nor peace—motion is his element.

At 4 o'clock, GARIBALDI and his adjutant set out in the carriage and went at a rapid gallop to the Faro (the promontory commanding the Straits between Sicily and the mainland). There he called around him all the oldest and most trustworthy mariners and pilots. He asked each of them his opinion respecting the course of the currents, the depth of the channel, and in fact he informed himself of the nature of the whole of the *terreme*, so that something really earnest must be in contemplation. To discover what this was, I followed him on horseback, came up with his party, and entered into conversation with the different officers. From what I learned, it appears that as soon as he has gathered sufficient means of transport, he is determined to cross to the mainland; and for this purpose he has ordered boats to be collected with all possible diligence. When I returned, I found Messina quite a different place. People thronged the streets, and all had returned to the old course, as if nothing had happened. Shops were opened, music resounded on all sides, the coffee houses were filled, and instead of Neapolitan soldiers, we saw nothing but Piedmontese and the young *squadri*. I found that GARIBALDI had sent a commissioner to buy 300 pieces of linen for his camp at the Faro,—from which it seems that there be means to establish his head-quarters and to entrench himself.

SATURDAY, July 28.

The Neapolitans are still going on board their ships, and are deserting the different forts. They have now thrown upon the mainland at least 10,000 troops. At 1 o'clock GARIBALDI again drove to the Faro. The workmen have now collected materials for building boats for transporting artillery, cavalry, and every kind of war materials; and they have also got together between 200 and 300 boats of all descriptions. In fact, we expect daily to see GARIBALDI sail for Calabria. At 6 o'clock this indefatigable man returned to his house, but immediately set out again for the other end of the town, where he made similar arrangements with regard to the supply of boats and other vessels. To day a number of police spies were arrested.

To night, GARIBALDI'S eldest son is expected from Cosenza and Catania, with thirty cannon which were taken from the Neapolitans at the battle of Melazzo, so that it seems Messina and its neighborhood will be made the head-quarters of the whole force of the Garibaldians. We are now restored to the old order of things; and it seems quite a dream that anything else has existed. Shopkeepers are opening their bales which had all been packed up, and are decking out their shops once more. GARIBALDI'S troops are now refreshed; and, being cleansed of the dust and dirt resulting from their long journey, you could not wish to see a finer set of men than these Italians are. The officers themselves appear, from their looks and bearing, to be from good families. After all the great disorder we have witnessed, with the want of military look and *esprit* among the Neapolitan troops, it is quite a pleasure to see their places taken by these fine military men.

The Sicilians should thank their God, and pray that nothing ill may happen to GARIBALDI. If such should unfortunately happen, we should certainly fall back into the old order of things and the delivery of Messina and Sicily would be lost. GARIBALDI'S bearing, his simple manners, his affability—in fact, everything around and connected with him is such, that it immediately draws every one to him; and I can no longer wonder at the courage of his soldiers, or the devotedness with which they follow and cling to him.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR GARIBALDI.

Two steamers have already left Liverpool for the Garibaldian service—one a paddle-wheel, the *Independance*, of 330 tons register; and the other a screw, the *Queen of England*, of 1,449 tons register. The *Independance* took out no arms or ammunition, but a very large quantity of coal. The *Queen of England*, which sailed on the 2d of August, took out over 30,000 rifles, rifled cannon, tents, revolvers, cartridges, cutlasses, shot and shell. The value of her cargo amounts to upwards of $250,000. Gen. GARIBALDI is said to be waiting for these vessels before he makes his descent upon Calabria. Some of the Witworth guns will be sent to GARIBALDI by another steamer soon to leave Liverpool for the theatre of war.

NEAPOLITAN OUTRAGES ON THE PROPERTY OF AN AMERICAN.

The London *Times* Messina correspondent, writing under date of July 22, says:

"This morning the whole of the cavalry, including the lancers, with the light infantry, sharp-shooters and gendarmerie were embarked on board steamers which were lying ready for them, and were conveyed to Villa San Giovanni, which is opposite Messina, on the Calabrian coast. The soldiers of the line were subsequently shipped to Reggio. That these robbers of robbers are gone is the greatest blessing that ever happened to Messina; as since they have been quartered in this neighborhood they have committed ravages unspeakable. As soon as they landed they entered the garden of Mr. MORGAN, the American Consul, and helped themselves to its products. Mr. MORGAN complained to the officers, who caused the delinquents to be picked out and they were sentenced to the bastinado. For this purpose they were brought to Salvator del Greci; but as soon as the picket turned out into the court yard to execute the sentence, the whole mass of the soldiers declared that on the first blow they would shoot every officer. The officers were therefore obliged to set the thieves at liberty. This is just a sample of how the whole Neapolitan army is at present situated."

SPAIN.

ADMISSION AS A GREAT POWER.

The following is the dispatch by which M. THOUVENEL has demanded the admission of Spain to the councils of the five Great Powers:

PARIS, May 30, 1860.

The position of Spain, at the conclusion of the war she has so happily terminated, appears to the Government of the Emperor worthy of the particular interest of the Great Powers. Owing to events, which it is unnecessary now to recapitulate, Spain has ceased to be admitted to a participation in general affairs. Nevertheless, she took part in the deliberations of 1815; but soon ceding to interior necessities of the gravest nature, she found herself temporarily incapacitated from continuing the *rôle* that had been accorded to her without difficulty at the Treaty of Vienna. It is thus that she has remained estranged from the subsequent conferences of the Great Powers, and that she has not since assumed the place assigned to her in the councils of Europe.

These councils, it is scarcely necessary to state, derive their origin and their authority from the principle of things themselves. The concerted accord of Europe has been formed by the Powers that, by their development and their interests, found themselves compelled to interfere in all affairs of grand national importance, and whose resources allowed them to exercise an influence in all general deliberations. This political situation owes its origin, and to a certain degree derives its justification from the duties attached to it; if it possesses advantages, this situation also imposes sacrifices and grave responsibilities. However, have not all Powers equal rights to maintain from the moment they have attained the consideration and influence necessary to fulfill these obligations?

Is it not just that the number of Cabinets summoned to deliberate at this General Congress should be diminished or augmented according to those circumstances that decide the mutual position of international Governments in relation to each other? And if Spain was, from the force of circumstances, formerly excluded from the conferences of the powers, does it not appear that, at the present day, when she has surmounted those difficulties, the moment has arrived for her to occupy her former place in the councils of the Great Powers. As I have already stated, the Spanish Cabinet was one of the signatory Powers of the Treaty of Vienna. The communications exchanged between the plenipotentiaries since October, 1814, on the subject of the organization of the Congress, even plead in favor of the opinion entertained by the other Powers as to her position. I do not speak of France, which would, on principle, have desired the participation, up to a certain point, of all the Powers represented at Vienna. The other Courts, on the contrary, considered that deliberations should only take place among the principal Powers—at least as regards the formation of the Commissioners of Direction. Even in this important combination she gave her sanction to the coöperation of Spain; and M. le Chevalier de Labrador was invited, in conjunction with the Prince de Talleyrand, to the preparatory conference, when the Plenipotentiaries of Austria, Great Britain, Prussia and Russia took the initiative in the discussion on the preliminary bases of the meeting of the Congress. The presence of Spain was not put in question for a moment, and she not only assumed a position in the Directing Commission, but she occupied a place in it undeniably as a Great Power, while Portugal and Sweden only figured therein as signataries of the Treaty of Paris, 30th of May, 1814.

In recognizing afresh at the present day the right of Spain to be consulted in general affairs, the Cabinets of Europe will only accord her a privilege which they spontaneously conceded in 1815. The lapse of time cannot invalidate a right of this nature. With regard to the fact that the Spanish Government has not taken advantage of these rights, when events otherwise employed all its energies, it does not follow that any authority exists to debar it from the exercise of them now that Spain finds herself once more in a position to claim them. From the extent and resources of her territory, from the amount of her population, and from the importance of her colonies in America and the two Indies. Spain possesses all that is necessary for the constitution of a great Power; and the war she has just brought to such a happy termination fully demonstrates all the elements of strength and power she contains within herself. We are of opinion that the leading Courts of Europe cannot behold without satisfaction the augmentation of Powers which compose the European Congress of Nations. The more States are comprised in this European Congress, the more guarantees exist for the maintenance of the equilibrium, considering that the guardianship of the general interests confided to them will be completely represented. Nothing, moreover, is more calculated to give stability and authority to the decisions of the Cabinets, than the participation of all those Powers that may have the right of coöperation.

I invite you to lay these observations before the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and to submit a copy of this dispatch to him, and I shall esteem myself happy to learn that, under these circumstances, he partakes the opinion of the Emperor's Government.

THOUVENEL.

Count Rechberg, Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, answers the dispatch of M. de Thouvenel. He admits that Spain possesses all that is necessary to enable her to fulfill the duties of a Power of the first rank, and adds, that Austria will not only make no objection to the admission of Spain to any European Congress, but assent to it readily. Nevertheless, Count Rechberg remarks that this admission is an exceptional case, and Austria protests in advance against the consequences of making it a precedent for other States. Spain possesses all the guarantees that can be desired, has before exercised the power claimed for her, and may now be readmitted to the circle; but other States, not having equal claims, must not cite the precedent of Spain in their own favor.

DR. CHEEVER IN LONDON.

ANNIVERSARY OF NEGRO EMANCIPATION.

From the London Star, Aug. 2.

A public meeting to celebrate the abolition of British Colonial Slavery was held last night in Spafields Chapel, Exmouth-street, Clerkenwell. The large chapel was well filled by a most respectable audience.

In the absence of Sir Morton Peto, M. P., who by letter expressed his deep regret at not being able to attend, Rev. T. E. Thoresby, the minister of the chapel, was called upon to preside. On and around the platform we observed Revs. Dr. Campbell and Dr. Burns, Revs. Thomas James, Dawson Burns, John Stoughton, George Smith, H. Richard, W. O'Neil, R. Ashton Dace, W. Owen, G. Rose, Bonner, J. C. Galloway and W. Mitchell, Messrs. George Thompson, Willcocks, D. M'Donnell, W. Heaton, E. Fry, W. Wilks, W. Farmer, Croft, W. H. Day, &c., &c.

The Chairman, after stating the order of business, said he had peculiar pleasure in introducing to the meeting Rev. Dr. George B. Cheever, of New-York, to whom an address of welcome to England had been presented in the former part of the day by the London Emancipation Committee. He was sure that the assembly would heartily rejoice in having Dr. Cheever among them. [Cheers.]

Rev. G. Smith (one of the Secretaries of the Congregational Union of England and Wales) moved the first resolution welcoming Dr. Cheever to this country, and assuring him of its entire and hearty concurrence in the uncompromising principles upon which he has conducted his protracted controversy with the defenders and apologists of Slavery in Church and State; expressing its admiration of the fidelity, learning and eloquence he has displayed in his vindication of the Holy Scriptures from the impious charge of containing a divine warrant for the holding of "property in man;" and wishing him God speed in the efforts he may make to arouse the attention of the churches of Great Britain to the enervating, corrupting, and desolating influences of Slavery upon the religious bodies of the United States. It was that day seven-and-twenty years that the British people accomplished the great work of emancipating 800,000 human beings whose only crime was that of having a black skin. [Cheers.] That glorious act he attributed, under God, to the Christian Church, which had united itself and declared that British Slavery should be brought to an end. And he could not but believe that if the American Churches followed this example, human bondage in that country would also soon cease to exist. He held it to be the duty of the Christian people of England to encourage their brethren on the other side of the Atlantic, who were true-hearted in this matter, and rejoiced in the presence of so warm-hearted an advocate of the equality of the human family as Dr. Cheever, who had done great good in America, and not a little by his writings in this country also. Dr. Cheever, as an honored man, a faithful servant of God, would meet with a hearty reception by the Christian and liberty loving people of England. [Cheers.] The reverend gentleman spoke in strong terms of the sin and evil of negro slavery, and declared it to be an abomination which ought to be put down with the least possible delay.

Rev. J. Stoughton, in seconding the resolution, spoke in very high terms of Dr. Cheever, and said he entertained sentiments of profound respect for the American people, but it was to him an inexplicable puzzle how they could be attached to the principles of freedom, and yet deny the right of the colored race to possess the liberty they themselves enjoyed. [Hear, hear.] He could easily understand that there were practical difficulties in the way of emancipation, but could not imagine how it was that the Christian men of America were not prepared calmly and kindly to look at those difficulties, and endeavor as early as possible to put them out of the way. [Hear, hear.] The question must be looked at soon, and solved in some way or other. [Cheers.]

Rev. Dr. Campbell, at the call of the meeting, supported the resolution, cordially indorsing the sentiments of the two previous speakers. He mentioned that he had received a letter from Mr. Thomson, of New-York, in which it was said of Dr. Cheever, "Our Boanergis is among you; give him a grand reception." If to-night they had not given Dr. Cheever a "grand" reception to begin with, they would at least give him a cordial and sincere one. [Cheers.]

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Dr. Cheever ascended the pulpit, and proceeded to deliver a very lengthened and able address. He said he was so unaccustomed in the great conflict against the iniquity of Slavery to the language of sympathy and kindness, encouragement and applause, that he hardly knew how to acknowledge the great and delightful heartiness of his reception. To the friends of the enslaved the privilege was given of suffering for Christ's sake, and up to the very eve of the abolition of Slavery, that would perhaps be the result of earnest and persistent labor in the cause. *He had come from the midst of opposition and slander, and the wrath and calumny poured upon himself and church had followed him across the Atlantic.* Through reproach and suffering God had trained and disciplined an Abolition Church in the very heart of a city almost wholly under the dominion of the slave power, and kept it faithful. They had hardly began in earnest, when they were in the midst of a thunder-storm, so deep that it was easiest to plunge through it and come out on the other side. In each advance they had made they had suffered a great, numerical and pecuniary loss, but it had been beaten into still more unflinching resolution and firmness in contending against the great sin, and at whatever cost in the loss of wealthy supporters, *they were determined to maintain a free and unfettered pulpit.* [Hear, hear.] The life and forces of a country expanded in two directions—its religion and its laws. When any evil was enshrined and protected by both these authorities, its endurance was sure to be for ages. A mere evil might be borne with patience and left to time for gradual amelioration. But when not merely a burden, but a sin was laid upon men's shoulders and held there by religion and law, there arose the necessity and obligation of incessant protest, disobedience and moral resistance, and every one who did not so act was a voluntary party to the guilt. That was the radicalism of himself and church, and they believed that no iniquity could stand before a people acting under such convictions. Just in proportion to the strength of the strongholds of the sin was the obligation of attacking them. If they were silent the fires of the Gospel would be put out, and then like a disabled steamship in which the water had risen so high as to put out the fires in the furnaces and destroy all possibility of salvation by working either the pump or the ship, they must go down. [Cheers.] There was no safety for them but in God's Word. They could go into fight with no other weapons, and there was no hope until the rank and file of God's militia in the Church closed up, and, like the Duke's Guards, stood firm, and, when the word came, launched themselves like a thunderbolt against the enemy. The people of this country had no idea of the debauching, devastating, uncontrollable sway of Slavery in the States. Their great work in America now was to rouse the Church and ministry, armed with the thunders and the lightnings of God's word, against the iniquity—complicated as it was in so many shapes and forms that it was scarcely possible even to indicate them within any reasonable length of time, that might be allotted to him. [Cheers.] In this conflict (continued Dr. Cheever) the Churches of Great Britain must assist us in the uncompromising application of the word of God. There are two phases that have done good service, from two great masters in your country—the one of fervid and practical piety, the other of philosophy, law and practical statesmanship—phases that have cut, as with the sweep of a two-edged sword; the one phase from John Wesley as to the practical diabolism of the system of Slavery, that it is "the sum of all villainies;" and the other from Lord Brougham, reprobating "the wild and guilty phantasy than can hold property in man." [Cheers.] Is it not wonderful that at this day, under the light of Christianity, 1860 years after the death of Christ, a crime executed by the Divine law under the penalty of death, along with that of murder, should have been rescued from that criminal fellowship and revived under the Gospel, into Christian communion, as if it were a virtue! Was there ever a more malignant and extraordinary hallucination? The church in which it continues remain in the favor of God? [Hear, hear.] *A crime gibbeted by the law of God is taken by Christian surgeons from the gallows, is exhumed by gospel resurrectionists, galvanized into a hideous life, and set among the living guests at the sacramental feast as a suitable companion with faith, hope and charity.* [Loud applause.] And those who undertake to thrust the torch of God's flaming law within the skeleton, and to drag it forth beneath the condemnation of the Gospel, are themselves assaulted and denounced as being greater sinners and infidels than those who, in the very church of God, practice and make profit of the iniquity. [Cheers.] I say it is an unparalleled madness. [Cheers.] The reverend doctor concluded by a statement of the *ineffectual attempts which had been made to remove him from his church* by taking its control out of the hands of its members, and resumed his seat amidst loud applause.

Mr. W. H. Day, a colored gentlemen from Canada, moved a resolution to the effect that this meeting would employ all its energies for the removal of Slavery and the Slave-trade, and especially for the removal of all disabilities to which any people of color are subjected in any part of the British dominions. After dwelling upon the general subject of Slavery in the United States, the speaker illustrated the prejudice of color that pervades even the Christian church by the relation of several facts. One had reference to a young lady of color who, while in England, was a member of Baptist Noel's church, and was supported by the Earl of Shaftesbury. When she returned to America she was admitted to a Baptist church at Rhode Island, and received the sacrament in the morning, but was told in the evening that she could only sit in the negroes' pew up stairs. A British officer's widow and daughter, hearing of this treatment, took the young lady into their pew the next Sunday, upon which the trustees of the chapel wrote to the English lady and informed her that if this conduct was repeated she must forfeit her seat. To her honor she persisted, and was excluded from her seat in the church. Mr. Day also mentioned many of the social disabilities that prevailed in Canada against the people of color, and alluded to a rumor that he had heard of a negro pew having been tolerated by the Colonial Missionary Society in one of the chapels in British Columbia.

Other speeches were made by gentlemen and reverend gentlemen present, and the resolutions were passed unanimously.

THE COOLIE AND SLAVE-TRADE.

HORRORS OF THE COOLIE-TRADE—A LEGALIZED SYSTEM OF FREE CHINESE EMIGRATION—IMPORTANT DISPATCH FROM LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

From the London Times.

Some official "Correspondence respecting Emigration from Canton" has been laid before Parliament, which shows the abominable character of the coolie-trade, carried on at Canton and Whampoa. Foreign vessels arriving there to engage and embark emigrant laborers, have sought the assistance of native brokers, who, in their turn, have employed crimps (also Chinese) to collect coolies for them. Thirty dollars a-head or more were being paid last year for coolies delivered on board; arrived at Havana, the "contracts" could be sold at $400 a-head. An iniquitous system was thus created, which grew until not only men were inveigled on board receiving ships on false pretexts, such as promises of work, but force also was used, and no man could leave his house in open day without danger of of being hustled, under false pretences of debt or delinquency, and carried off by the crimps to be put on board ship and taken to sea, never again to be heard of. Chinese women have been employed. For instance—a woman with a child on her back caused the child's bonnet to fall as she passed two men; on their picking it up she expressed her thanks and offered them some cakes for their civility; these were eaten, and, being drugged, the men sat down stupefied; the woman's confederates then came up, offered to carry the two men home, but lodged them in a receiving-ship instead. A few months ago, in consequence of exposure, above 100 coolies were rescued from receiving-vessels, and described the way in which they were kidnapped, and got into boats, where they were intimidated or tortured, in order to wring from them, when taken on board the receiving-ship, a nominal consent to an eight years' engagement in Cuba, deception being also practised to make them believe that their shipment had the sanction of the authorities. "I was very unwilling to go," said one, "but still more unwilling to be punished," and he added that a mandarin told him he had better say he was willing, or he would certainly be killed. The torture consists in tying a man up by the thumbs and toes, and in other painful positions, and beating him; applying a lighted stick to the feet, binding the hands together, and then driving a wedge in between them, ducking him in the water, and keeping him half drowned; and it is alleged that some who attempted to escape by swimming were harpooned by their countrymen like fish. If in the receiving-ship they would not give their consent to go, they were taken back into the Chinese boat for a renewal of the torture. The system became so terrible last year that a popular rising was apprehended. Then the Governor of Canton tried severe measures. Convicted crimps were beheaded (eighteen on one day,) and one woman who had been the instrument of kidnappers was subjected by the authorities to mutilations which it would be shocking to describe. Several kidnappers, also, were killed by the mob, with a vindictive cruelty to which there was too much provocation. In these circumstances Laou, acting Governor General of the Two Kwang, "decorated with a button of the first rank," consented, notwithstanding the old law forbidding Chinese to leave their country, to endeavor to put an end to this "sale of pigs," as it is called, by substituting for it a legalized system of free emigration.

At the close of last year Mr. J. G. Austin, authorized by the British Government to conduct emigration to our West Indian Colonies, opened an emigration house at Canton with the sanction of the Chinese authorities, under arrangements that render coercion impossible, securing to the emigrants when arrived in the colony work as agricultural laborers for monthly wages, with house, garden ground, and rations, or task work without rations, if they prefer it, the only condition being that they shall serve for five years or repay their passage money, or part of it, according to the time not served; if their families also go, they are taken free of charge and have an allowance for extra comforts on the passage. By the middle of March last Mr. Austin had dispatched to British Guiana, in pursuance of instructions from that Colony, 1,567 men, 299 women, and 108 children, the ships having none but voluntary emigrants on board, and quitting Canton amid cheers and fireworks. One of the ships took the inhabitants of an entire village, who left owing to a feud with another and larger village, and the consequent destruction of growing crops. Happily, in the first ship, carrying 372 emigrants on that long voyage, not a single death occurred. The French soon followed our example, and opened also their emigration house at Canton; and an American agent for a Cuban house has done, or is about to do, the same. In his last proclamation (March 2, 1860,) Governor-General Laou declares that, "having in this way provided for the gratification of the desires of the destitute for food and employment, any inveterate vagabonds who may continue to combine to establish illicit dépôts, or who may kidnap worthy people and sell them, shall at once be seized and visited with the severest punishment." Unfortunately, the Imperial Commissioner Ho still treats emigration as altogether prohibited, and it is feared in so doing represents faithfully the sentiments of the Court of Pekin. Mr. Bruce states that this obstinate adherence to old laws in spite of change of circumstances is dwelt upon in the essay of a learned Chinese as a marked characteristic of the present dynasty, and as among the principal causes of the rebellion. But Mr. Bruce adds that whether the Chinese authorities do or do not exert themselves to prevent the recurrence of abuses now happily in a great measure checked, no country can be so insensible to the claims of humanity and justice as not to recognize at once after the revelations of the past year that if emigration from China is to continue it must be so conducted as to insure each emigrant being a *bonâ fide* volunteer.

The correspondence closes with the following important dispatch from Lord John Russell to Earl Cowley, a similar letter being addressed to Mr. Edwardes, Lord Lyons and Sir A. Magenis:

FOREIGN OFFICE, July 11, 1860.

My Lord: I transmit to your Lordship herewith copies of a correspondence relating to the emigration of Chinese coolies, which has been presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty; and I have to desire that you will call the attention of the French Government to these papers, as bearing upon the important question of the suppression of the Slave-trade and the supply of labor to those parts of the world, the climate of which is unsuited to white labor.

Great Britain has for more than 50 years made unremitting efforts to put down the Slave-trade, and Her Majesty's Government rejoice to think that those efforts have not been without their fruit.

The number of slaves exported from Africa has fallen from 135,000, the average number exported annually from 1835 to 1840, to 25,000 or 30,000, the number estimated to have been exported during the past year. And, in proportion as the Slave-trade has diminished, lawful commerce with Africa has increased, until the value of the exports from the West Coast of Africa now amounts to nearly £3,000,000 sterling annually.

From the Bight of Benin alone, where 20 years ago not a single puncheon of palm oil was exported, during the past year the exportation of oil was estimated at nearly 17,000 tons, and the value at between £700,000 and £800,000; and this, it should be stated, owing to the disturbed state of the country caused by slave-hunts, is a diminution as compared with the exports of the two previous years; and from Lagos, which, until the Slave-trade there was destroyed by the operations of the British squadron, was one of the greatest slave markets on the West Coast of Africa, the exportation during last year of palm oil, ivory and cotton amounted in value to about £220,000. In short, wherever the Slave-trade has been put down, honest trade has sprung up, and Christianity and civilization and peace have begun to produce their natural effects. On the other hand, where the King of Dahomey and other chiefs continue to gain an unrighteous profit by selling men, wars and misery and heathen darkness prevail.

But it is a lamentable fact that during the last two years the Slave-trade has again increased. At the present moment it is actively carried on for supplying slaves to the island of Cuba, and recent intelligence which has reached Her Majesty's Government proves that preparations are being made for prosecuting the trade on a most extensive scale, by means of an association.

Under these circumstances, Her Majesty's Government appeal to the nations of Christendom to endeavor, in obedience to the dictates of humanity and religion, to efface, by a final effort, the stain which the Slave-trade inflicts on the Christian name.

Brazil has set a noble example of perseverance in the suppression of the Slave-trade, once so vigorously carried on to her shores; and what the Brazilian Government, in the face of great difficulties, has successfully accomplished, may be equally accomplished elsewhere.

The island of Cuba is now almost the only place in the globe by which, and for which, the Slave-trade is maintained.

Her Majesty's Government have a treaty with Spain of the year 1835, by which the Spanish Crown undertook to abolish the Slave-trade, and accepted a sum of £400,000 to enable it the more easily to do so.

Her Majesty's Government are well aware that the price of sugar and the demand for labor afford the slave-trader profits which enable him to corrupt the authorities, whose duty it is to thwart and defeat his criminal enterprises.

It must be painful to the Spanish Government to find their good name stained, and their efforts to comply with the obligations of treaties and to put down this wicked traffic frustrated by worthless and unprincipled men who speculate in the lives and bodies of human beings.

It appears to Her Majesty's Government that some remedy for this state of things might be found in an improvement of the laws of the United States respecting the equipment of slave ships, and in the increased employment of cruisers in the waters surrounding Cuba by Spain, Great Britain, and the United States, and in the enactment by Spain of a law enforcing the registration of slaves in Cuba, and inflicting severe penalties upon the proprietors of estates within which newly imported slaves are found.

But no doubt the difficulties of suppressing the slave-trade arise mainly from the demand which exists in Cuba and similar countries for laborers suited to a hot climate; and if this demand could be lawfully supplied, the incentives to engage in an illegal traffic in African laborers would be greatly diminished, and the price of a slave might be enhanced far beyond that of a free laborer.

This supply, Her Majesty's Government confidently believe, may be obtained from China.

The state of society in that vast empire, where the population is superabundant, and at the same time civilized, where regular laws can be inforced, and the hiring of laborers for the purposes of emigration may be reduced to method, affords peculiar opportunities for organizing a system of emigration by which the wants of those countries which have heretofore looked to Africa for laborers may be fully supplied.

Great abuses have, unfortunately, prevailed in the Chinese ports where the emigration of coolies has been carried on.

Men have been kidnapped by unscrupulous agents employed by European contractors to collect coolies; and the scenes of oppression and misery which have taken place in the barracoons where the coolies have been assembled, and on board the ships in which they have been conveyed across the sea, have borne only too close a resemblance to the corresponding circumstances connected with the African Slave-trade.

If such abuses were suffered to continue unchecked, the exasperation created thereby among the Chinese population would seriously endanger the safety of the lives and property of the whole European community in China.

But, happily it has been proved by recent experience at Canton that Chinese emigration may, under proper regulations and superintendence, be conducted in such a manner as to prevent the recurrence of the evils complained of.

The Chinese authorities, who had hitherto been most averse to the emigration, have at Canton recognized the advantages which may be derived from it under a proper system; and I have to direct your particular attention to the proclamation of the Gov.-Gen. Laou on this subject, which you will find at page 136 of the papers herewith sent.

Moreover, under the regulations which have been introduced by the agent in China of her Majesty's Government, in conjunction with the Chinese and the allied authorities at Canton, it has been found practicable to induce whole families of Chinese to emigrate. A considerable number of such families have emigrated to Demarara, and there is every reason to hope that with time and care the prejudices which have hitherto prevented Chinese women from emigrating may be entirely overcome.

It is scarcely necessary to say anything as to the efficiency of the Chinese coolies as laborers, as that is admitted by all who have had any experience of them; indeed, the impossibility of inducing Chinese women to emigrate has been the only serious obstacle to Chinese colonization on an extensive scale.

These fair prospects will, however, be marred if the various European and American Governments interested in Chinese emigration do not combine to enforce stringent regulations upon those who are engaged in conducting it; and her Majesty's Government earnestly hope that the French Government will take the necessary measures for this purpose.

By judiciously promoting the emigrating from China, and at the same time vigorously repressing the infamous traffic in African slaves, the Christian Governments of Europe and America may confer benefits upon a large portion of the human race, the effects of which it would be difficult to exaggerate.

Her Majesty's Government, therefore, propose, with a view to the final extinction of the Slave-trade:

1. A systematic plan of cruising on the coast of Cuba by the vessels of Great Britain, Spain and the United States.

2. Laws of registration and inspection in the Island of Cuba, by which the employment of slaves imported contrary to law might be detected by the Spanish authorities;

3. A plan of emigration from China regulated by the agents of European nations in conjunction with the Chinese authorities.

Lastly, I have to call your attention to the following passage in the Message of the President of the United States:

"It is truly lamentable that Great Britain and the United States should be obliged to expend such a vast amount of blood and treasure for the suppression of the African Slave-trade, and this when the only portion of the civilized world where it is tolerated and encouraged are the Spanish islands of Cuba and Puerto Rico."

I have to instruct you to communicate to M. Thouvenel copies of this dispatch, and of the papers by which it is accompanied. I am, &c.

J. RUSSELL.

THE VERY LATEST.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.]

PARIS, Saturday, Aug. 4.

The *Patrie* of this evening says the regiments intended for Syria left Chalons this morning. Four steamers left Toulon yesterday to embark troops. News received here states that great agitation prevails in Candia, Jeddah and Arabia.

The *Perseveranza*, of Milan, announces that the Sardinian Government had ordered the levy of the classes of 1838 and 1839.

Naples is tranquil.

The Bombay mail of the 7th ult. brings no news of importance. The death of Mr. Legyt, a member of the Indian Council, is announced.

The popular movement at Arpina, in the Papal States, has been suppressed. The people shouted for Garibaldi. Gen. Lamoricière has dispatched a column of troops to Terracino.

A military column has been sent from Naples to Calabria.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, Aug. 4.

The funds to-day are dull at yesterday's prices. The other departments of the Stock Exchange are likewise quiet. Upon the whole sales have rather progressed. British Railway stocks in several instances are somewhat lowever. The principal fluctuation has been in London and North Western stocks.

To-day in the Bankruptcy Court the hearing of the case of Strathfield & Co. was fixed for Thursday next.

Nearly all the Paris papers devote a considerable space to extracts from the articles from the London journals on the Emperor's letter, &c., in general without the addition of any comment of their own. The *Monde*, however, has a few lines of observation.

It is stated in a letter from Trieste that the steamer *Elizabeth*, which was destined for Syria, has been ordered to proceed to Naples, to remain there at the disposal of the Royal family.

The Emperor of Austria, says a letter from Berlin, has conferred the order of the Golden Fleece on the Prince of Hohenzollern. The Count de Paris and the Duke of Chartres have had an interview with the Emperor of Austria.

The *Impartial*, of Smyrna, publishes a letter from Damascus, from which it appears that the massacres are the result of a widely-spread conspiracy of the local Beys and Pachas. In several cases Turkish officers and troops directly aided in the massacres. It is believed before Fuad Pacha arrives half of Damascus will be in ashes.

The dividend of the London Discount Company is to be suspended, owing to the losses sustained through the failure in the leather trade.

A failure at Nottingham, in the lace trade, is reported, with liabilities to £20,000.

The Channel fleet has arrived at Holyhead, where it is likely to remain some days.

The *Moniteur* of the 4th says, the Representatives of the Great Powers assembled yesterday in order to sign the protocol, stipulating that the measures which have been arranged in common, shall be at once carried into execution. The *Moniteur* also contains the following:

The Governor-General of Damascus has been deprived of office, and sent away from Syria in order to be tried by the proper tribunal. The Governor-General of Beyrout has been arrested.

The *Constitutionnel* asserts that orders for the departure have been dispatched to the troops.

The *Ost Deutsche*, of Vienna, of the 4th, says: "On Monday the first sitting of the Grand Committee of the Empire will take place. The Hungarian members of the Pelspach will present a memorial demanding reform on a federal basis."

Count Szechsen is said to be the author of this memorial, which appears to have a prospect of meeting with a great majority in its favor.

HURRICANE OFF THE CUBAN COAST.—Capt. McDonnald, of the British ship *Warbler*, arrived at New-Orleans, from Liverpool, reports that on the 30th of July, when off the Grand Cayman Island, the latter bearing east by northeast, twelve miles distant, he encountered a terrific hurricane and storm, which lasted until the next day, and that during the first day of the gale his main-topmast, main-top-gallant-mast, the yards, and the mizzen-top mast, were carried away.

LAW REPORTS.

The Burdell Case.

ACTION FOR PARTITION.

George D. Bulen and Wife vs. William Burdell et al.—This was an application for leave to the plaintiffs to serve an amended complaint. The object of amending the complaint is that the plaintiffs may allege and claim a larger amount than that originally demanded. The action is for partition of the estate of the late Dr. Harvey Burdell, whose death created so great an excitement in 1857. The case was stated in the TIMES of April 17, at which time it was before Justice Bonney, of Chambers of the Supreme Court.

The following opinion is now rendered:

BONNEY, J.—This action was commenced in January, 1858, for partition of two lots, with buildings, on Bond-street, in the City of New-York, formerly owned by Dr. Harvey Burdell, who died in January, 1857. The plaintiffs in right of Mrs. Bulen (who was a half sister of Dr. Burdell,) claim to be owners, as tenants in common with others, of one-eighth of said premises, subject to a mortgage made by the deceased on one of the lots; which mortgage since the commencement of this action, has been foreclosed and the mortgaged premises sold. The complaint states the rights of the respective parties in the premises, and the liens thereon, and prays for the usual judgment in partition cases.

In June, 1858, the usual order of reference was made in the action to take proof of the matters set forth in the complaint, and ascertain and report the rights and interests of the parties in the premises, and the Referee (as it is stated) made a draft of his report on or before July 29, 1859, which was submitted to the plaintiffs' attorney, who has taken no further proceeding in the action.

The plaintiffs now move for an order to amend their complaint, by inserting therein statements to the effect that, in the proceedings before the Surrogate of the County of New-York in relation to the administration of the personal estate of the said deceased Harvey Burdell, Mrs. Cunningham claimed to be the widow of said deceased, and the plaintiff, George D. Bulen, (who then, with the assent of the other heirs of said deceased, had charge of said real estate,) acting in behalf of himself and his wife, and for the benefit of the other heirs and next of kin of said deceased, and to protect and save the real as well as personal estate which was of said deceased for said heirs and next of kin, contested said claims of Mrs. Cunningham; that William Burdell agreed to bear equally with him the necessary advances for defeating said claims, but has failed to do so; that it was agreed between the plaintiffs that the expenses of that litigation, which was for the benefit of the separate estate of Mrs. Bulen, plaintiff, should be for account of, and charged against said estate; that the expenses of that litigation and the liabilities incurred therein, amounting to $4,120 97, besides interest, were necessary and reasonable, and were paid and incurred in good faith for the protection of the real estate which was of said deceased, as well as for the purposes of said proceedings before the Surrogate, and were, as the plaintiffs believe, necessary for the safety of said real estate, and to preserve the same to the heirs of said deceased; and thereupon plaintiffs insist that for said amount of $4,120 97 and interest they have a claim upon and against the said real estate, and the heirs of said deceased, precedent to any and all heirs made by said heirs on said estate, and prior to the rights of any mortgagee, grantee or creditor of any of said heirs.

The application to amend is opposed by several of the defendants, and after examination of the question, I am of opinion it must be denied. All the facts now proposed to be inserted by way of amendment in the complaint, were known to the plaintiffs when the action was commenced, and no reason is shown for their not being then set forth, and under such circumstances the motion to amend after the suit has been pending nearly two years, is not entitled to favor. But the fatal objection to the motion is that the facts proposed to be stated, if the statement was inserted in the complaint and admitted, would not, in my opinion, entitle the plaintiffs, or either of them, to any relief in this action. Certainly these statements do not make out a lien in favor of the plaintiffs upon the premises in question or any part thereof; nor can I see that they establish any claim, legal or equitable, against such premises, or the rights or interests of any or either of the parties to this action therein. If the defendants, or any or either of them, are personally liable to plaintiffs or either of them for any part of the expenses, &c., above mentioned, such personal liability cannot be in this suit enforced, nor can plaintiffs claim to have the same satisfied out of the proceeds of the property in question until judgment therefor has been obtained.

The motion to amend must be denied with $10 costs.

Samuel J. Tilden and John Rankin, Jr., for plaintiffs; Charles Edwards and Winchester Britton for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Matter of Opening Sixty-Fifth street*—R. B. Bradford, P. Schemerhorn and B. Leffingwell are appointed Commissioners.

Merritt vs. Merritt.—Judgment of divorce granted.

Matter of Samuel Wilkinson.—Referred to B. Leffingwell.

Davenport vs. Price.—Motion denied without costs.

Sequin vs. Sequin.—Judgment ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

WOODRUFF, J.—*Sherwood et al. vs. Savage et al.*—Thirteen suits. Reference directed, and costs to abide event.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 15

7,000	United St.5s, '65	101	500	Harlem R. Pref.	49½
1,000	Tenn 6s, '90	90½	100	do....s60	49⅛
4,000	North C. St. 6s	96	200	do....b30	50
17,000	Missouri St. 6s	82	750	Mich. Cen. R.	68
10,000	do....s60	81¾	175	do.	67¾
1,000	Erie 3d Mtg Bs.	102¾	300	do....b60	68⅝
1,000	E. R. 3d M. B....s3	97½	50	do....b10	68
2,000	M. So. 2d M. Bds.	69½	50	do....s60	67½
5,000	do.	69	50	do....b30	68½
5,000	Ill. C. R. Bds.	95½	150	Mich So.&N.Ind.R.	23
1,500	C. & N. W. S F. Bs	82	600	do.	22½
24,500	L. E. & W. 2d M.Bs	49	150	do.	22⅝
5	Bank of America	113	500	do.	22½
30	Bank of Commerce	100¾	150	do....b30	23
5	do.	101	150	Chi. & Rock Isl. R	83½
23	Am. Ex. Bank	102½	250	do.	83¾
10	Metropolitan Bk	113	150	do....b30	84¼
5	Artisans' Bank	98	250	do.	83⅝
10	do.	98¾	150	do....s60	83⅝
50	Cary Imp. Co.	5½	400	M. S. & N. Ia. G S.	48½
50	do.	5½	50	do....b30	49
350	Cumb. Pref....b60	17	200	do.	48¾
175	do.	16¼	50	do....b10	48⅝
150	do.	16½	150	do....b10	48⅞
75	Pacific M. St. Co.	80	100	do....b15	48⅞
310	N. Y. C. R.	87⅛	100	do....s10	48
100	do....s60	87¼	150	do....b30	48¾
250	do....s60	87⅛	150	do.	48⅞
100	do.	87¼	100	do.	48
20	do....p & c	87¾	300	Il. Cen. R Scrip	85
1450	do.	87¾	200	do.	85⅜
400	do....opg	87½	550	do.	85⅛
450	do....b10	87⅞	100	do.	85⅞
300	do....b60	87	200	do.	86
50	Reading Railroad	47⅛	400	do.	86¼
650	do.	47¾	100	do....b10	87
500	do....b10	47⅛	100	do....b15	86⅞
700	do....b60	48⅛	150	do.	86⅞
32	E. R. Ass Stock	26	50	Clev., C. & Cin. R.	95
300	Erie Railroad	27¼	50	do.	94⅛
450	do.	28⅛	150	Gal & Chicago R.	81
250	do.	28	100	do.	81¼
100	do.	28⅛	1095	do.	81⅛
300	do.	28¾	100	do....s30	81⅜
100	do.	28⅛	250	do.	81⅜
700	do....b30	28¾	300	do.	81⅜
200	do....b30	28⅞	50	do....b30	82⅛
100	do....b10	28½	100	do....b5	81⅜
100	do....s30	27¾	175	do....b30	82¼
50	do.	27¾	200	do....b60	81¾
50	do....s10	27⅞	100	do....b30	82⅛
100	do....b30	28⅛	500	do....s60	81¾
50	do....s15	27⅞	1450	Clev & Toledo R.	47
150	Hud. Riv R....b30	59⅝	200	do.	46⅞
100	do....b60	60	500	do....b30	47⅛
50	do.	59⅛	1150	do.	46¾
100	do.	59	550	do.	46⅞
50	do....b30	59⅛	500	do....s30	47⅛
50	do....s60	59⅛	50	do.	47⅛
100	do....s60	59	12	do.	46⅞
100	do....s60	58⅝	350	do.	46½
300	Harlem R....b10	20	1000	do....s60	46⅛
400	do.	20	50	do....s60	46⅛
1250	do.	19⅞	200	do....b60	47⅛
500	do.	19⅝	900	do....b15	47⅛
100	do....b20	20	100	do....b60	47¼
700	do....b30	20⅛	100	do....b5	46⅞
100	do....b30	20⅛	425	Chi. B'n & Q. R.	90
100	do....b15	20	50	do.	90⅛
67	do.	19⅜	150	do....b60	92
450	Mil. & Miss. R.	13	10	do.	91
			11	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	11½

SECOND BOARD.

4,000	Virginia St. 6s	91¾	100	Tol. & Wabash R.	8
7,000	Mich. So. Sk. F B	81	150	Mich. Central R.	67
4,000	Chi & N. W 2d M	35½	100	do....b10	67
30	Pacific M. S Co.	80	50	do....s30	66¾
100	N. Y. Cen R.	87⅛	50	do....b10	67¼
150	Erie Railroad....s60	27⅜	500	M. S. & N. Ia. R.b10	23
950	do.	27¾	100	do....b30	23⅛
50	Hudson R. R.	59⅜	200	M So.&N.I.G.S.	47⅛
100	do....b60	60	600	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	86
200	do.	59⅜	400	do....b60	87
100	Harlem Rail'd.b10	20	50	Gal. & Chic. R.	80⅝
600	do....b15	20	100	do....s80	80⅞
50	do.	19⅞	15	do.	80⅞
100	do....b30	20	350	Chi.&R'k I'd R.	84
500	Reading R.	47⅛	15	do.	83½
500	do....b10	47⅛	50	do....b30	84⅛
500	do.	46⅞	100	do....s30	83⅝
28	Nor. & Wor. R.	39			

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15—P. M.

It will be noticed from the official list of sales at the Stock Exchange to-day, that the activity and excitement in the market on the upward turn, is again renewed, and that prices are rapidly approaching the top rates of last week on most of the Railway shares. The changes to-day from the lowest sales of yesterday, range *from two to seven per cent.*, and the eagerness to buy seemed quite as marked as before the temporary reaction on Saturday and Monday. Indeed public confidence in the improvement, judged by the liberal orders which came into the market yesterday afternoon and to-day, is greatly strengthened by the signal failure of the speculators for the fall inside the Exchange to establish a low range of figures or to create anything like a panic among holders. The sales of the day, including the numerous transactions on the Street between and after the sessions of the Board of Brokers, reach about *forty thousand shares*. The excitement on the Western shares and New-York and Erie, continued to the very close of business late this afternoon, additional interest being imparted to Illinois Central and Erie by the response from the London market to our July prices, received by the *Persia* this morning. New-York Central, after recovering from 85¾ as on yesterday forenoon, and 86¾ at the close of that day, went up rapidly to 87½ cash, and 87¾ for the reopening of the transfers next week, but later in the day the price returned to 87⅛@87 ℘ cent. There was a large recovery in the Michigan Roads, and in Toledo, Harlem and Galena, and the bids for Rock Island rose to 84 ℘ cent., cash, in the afternoon. The following are the fluctuations of the day, starting with the last prices of Tuesday afternoon:

New-York Central	86⅛@87⅝@87
Erie	26¾@29
Rock Island	82⅛@84
Galena	79⅛@81¾@81
Michigan Central	66⅛@68@67
Michigan Southern	20¾@23½
Michigan Guaranteed	45@47½
Toledo	45¼@47@46⅞
Illinois Central	83⅛@86⅞@85⅞
Hudson River	58⅛@59⅞
Harlem	19⅛@20
Burlington	89@91

With the lowest figures of yesterday the closing this afternoon compares as follows:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
N. Y. Central	85⅝	87	Galena	78¼	81
Erie	26¾	29	Toledo	44	46⅞
Mich. South	19	23½	Hudson	57½	59⅞
Ill. Central	80	85⅞	Harlem	17⅞	20
Rock Island	81⅛	84	Burlington	87⅞	91

The business in State Stocks and Railway Bonds is comparatively light: the speculation in the shares absorbing much of the attention of the Exchange. There is an inquiry for the Second mortgage of the Wabash Valley road at 49 ℘ cent., and the shares of the Company are for the first time dealt in at 8 ℘ cent., the brightening prospects of the line, for the Fall traffic, having directed attention to its low priced mortgages and shares. The price of Pacific Mail improved to 80 ℘ cent., but the orders are of a retail character both for this stock and Panama. Reading shares are irregular, though higher than yesterday, and much of the old speculative buoyancy in the stock in this market seems to have been lost, notwithstanding the increased business on the line this season, at better rates on its heavy coal tonnage. The General Market closed with much firmness.

The demand for Money on temporary loan is fair to-day at 5½@6 ℘ cent., while business outside of Bank, in mercantile paper, is less firm for the Money-lender on the very best class of bills. We quote from 6 to 7 ℘ cent. as in date, the offerings of choice names being somewhat irregular. There is no alteration in Foreign Exchange. The export of Bullion to-day is $733,000, of which the *Africa* took $383 and the *Saxonia* $350 000. The mail from the other side and our latest telegraphic dispatches by the *Persia* to Saturday night, Aug. 4, from London and Liverpool, advise a firmer Cotton market, and continued improvement in Indian Corn and favorite parcels of Wheat and Flour. The weather was still unseasonable in England. In American Stocks in London there is more business doing. Mr. E. F. Satterthwaite writes:

"We have to note considerable activity in the market for American Securities during the past week, the demand having become more general. The principal inquiry, however, has been for Illinois Central Shares and Bonds. The Shares have steadily advanced from day to day, amounting altogether to an advance during the week of $5, and making a rise of $10 within 14 days. The Construction Bonds are very firm at 86@87. New-York Central Bonds continue in demand for investment, and the shares are more inquired for."

The London *Times*, of August, notices sales of United States Fives, of 1874, at 93½, 93 and 93¼; Illinois Central Sixes, at 83¼; do. Sevens, at 86½@87; do Shares, at 28¼@29½, 29¾ and 29¼ discount; New-York Central Sixes, at 87; Erie Shares at 22½, and Pennsylvania Second Mortgage at 92½. In Colonial descriptions Grand Trunk of Canada Stock improved to 30½@31, and Great Western shares to 11⅛@⅞, on the probable increase of traffic expected to be caused by the visit of the Prince of Wales to the province.

American Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.	Business.	
Maryland 5s	93 to 95		
U. S. 5 ℘ ct., redeemable. 1874	92¾ to 93½	93½	3¼
Virginia State, 5 ℘ cent	79 to 81		
Do., 6 ℘ cent	82 to 84		
Illinois Cen. 6s redeemable '75	82 to 84	83¼	
Do., 7s, redeemable '75	86 to 87	86½	7
Do., Freeland 7 ℘ c. red. '60	91 to 93		
Do., $100 shares, $75 paid	31 to 29dis.	28¼@9¼	
Do., $100 shares, all paid	68 to 70	[illegible]	
Michigan Cen. 8 ℘ ct. con. '60	90 to 92		
Do., convt., '69, 8 ℘ cent	88 to 90		
Do., Sinking Fund, 8 ℘ cent 1 m. '82	88 to 90		
Do., $100 shares	45 to 50		
Michigan S. & N. Ia., 7 ℘ cent (Sinking Fund) 1885	71 to 73		
Do., $100 shares	10 to 15		
N. Y. Central, 6 ℘ cent. Sinking Fund) 1883	86 to 88	87	
Do., 7 ℘ ct. '64	92 to 94		
Do., 7 ℘ ct. (Sinking F'd) '76	93 to 95		
Do., $100 shares	76 to 78		
N. Y. & Erie 1st mort., 7 ℘ cent., '67	90 to 92	91¾	
Do., 2d mort., 1859	90 to 92		
Do., 3d mort., '83, assented	83 to 85		
Do., Bds., '62, '71, '75, assented	45 to 50		
Do., shares, assented	21 to 23	22½	
Panama R. 1st m. 7 ℘ c. '65	101 to 103		
Do., 2d m 7 ℘ c. sterling	102 to 105		
Pennsylvania Central Bonds, 1st mortgage con. 6 ℘ cent.	88 to 90		
Do., 2d mortgage, 6 ℘ cent. sterling	92 to 94	92½	
Do., $50 shares	36 to 38		
Phila. & Reading bds., 6 ℘ cent. '60	78 to 80		
Do., 6 ℘ cent., 1870	70 to 75		
Do., $50 shares	18 to 22		

A letter from a high financial authority from London to the *Commercial* of this City, says:

"In the Discount market there continues to be a fair demand at 4 ℘ cent., the Bank minimum rate. Railway shares are actively purchased at an advance, the traffic being highly satisfactory, although the Summer has been the most ungenial within modern recollection. The transactions in American Securities are likewise on a favorable scale, at prices which show a good response to the movement in New-York. A time perhaps will soon come when respectable American enterprises may again meet with some attention."

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT—SINCE SEPT. 1:

	1860.	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.
Rec. at P'ts	4,461,000	3,696,000	3,069,000	2,904,000	3,485,000
Ex. to G B	2,662,000	1,970,000	1,788,000	1,413,000	1,945,000
Ex. to France	576,000	442,000	378,000	412,000	478,000
Ex. other F.P	495,000	547,000	389,000	410,000	520,000
Total export	3,733,000	2,959,000	2,555,000	2,235,000	2,943,000
St'k on h'd	175,000	116,000	113,000	76,000	51,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at P'ts	9,000	13,000	6,000	9,000	3,000
Ex. to G. B	5,000	4,000	11,000	1,000	6,000
Ex. to France	—	4,000	—	—	—
Ex other F P.	2,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	—
Total exports	7,000	10,000	12,000	3,000	6,000

Of the growing crop, Messrs. Wright & Co., in their circular for the English steamer to-day, report:

"Since the sailing of the last steamer the accounts from the South, generally by mail, are rather less unfavorable for crop prospects; seasonable rains have fallen, and where such can be productive of good, the plant will be benefited. The drought, however, has been so severe that in many cases the crop has been forced to maturity prematurely, and in such rain will have an injurious effect, causing forms and squares to fall off, and a new growth of wood to start. By telegraph from New Orleans, we are advised of a violent storm and heavy rains in that vicinity on the 11th. Should these have extended over the area under cotton culture, (and from the occurrence of heavy rains and high winds here on the 13th and yesterday, there is a probability that such may be the fact,) we may soon hear complaints of too much rain and damage to the crop. The real obstacle to a good crop is heavy and continuous rain, it being too late now to expect cotton to make from the second growth of the plant, induced by the rains of last week. Public opinion is very sensitive at this moment on the subject of rain."

And Messrs. Neill Brothers, on the same subject, say:

"The long season of dry weather, which has been the subject of so much complaint lately, has at length been broken by a pretty general fall of rain. This would have been more beneficial for the uplands had it come earlier, as the plant in some places has now reached maturity, but where cotton is yet growing, it cannot fail to do good, by arresting the injurious effects of the drouth. There are yet serious complaints, however, from the sandy lands, where, it is feared, the crop has sustained too much injury to be restored to its former promising condition, though favorable weather henceforward will assist the "top crop." Texas, Southern Georgia, Alabama and Florida, appear to have suffered most, and the prolonged drouth has dwarfed the plant, and forced it to rapid maturity without improving the staple, particularly where guano and other fertilizers have been used. The river bottoms and seaboard crops, are, fortunately, in a better condition, and the overflowed lands promise a large yield. The only fear for these crops is an excess of rain, which would spoil their present fine prospects. Estimates at this early period are premature, but where figures had been indulged in, there is now a disposition to reduce them.

Cotton is opening rapidly in the more forward districts, and the receipts of new crop at New-Orleans up to the 14th inst., reached 3,000 bales, against 550 last year."

The Directors of the Security Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual cash dividend of 4½ ℘ cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on demand; and also a dividend to policy holders of 27 ℘ cent. on the earned premium of all "Participating Policies," (according to terms of agreement,) for which Scrip will be issued on 1st October next.

The returns from the Bank of England for the week ending the first of August, give the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£4,234,969	Increase	£274,948
Other deposits	14,717,054	Decrease	110,960
Rest	3,422,213	Increase	27,597
Governm't securities	9,758,795	Decrease	12,650
Other securities	19,712,700	Increase	307,307
Notes unemployed	7,425,610	Decrease	60,655

The amount of notes in circulation is £22,069,810, being a decrease of £48,365, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £15,758,954, showing a decrease of £155,954 when compared with the preceding return.

The earnings of the New-York and Erie Railroad were, for the month of

July, 1860	$361,818 65
July, 1859	319 954 73
Increase	$41,863 92

The following is the day's business at the Office of the Assistant-Treasurer:

Receipts	$244,680 24
Payments	186,878 51
Balance	5,749,197 22

Receipts for Customs, $148,000.

Financial and Commercial News by the Parana.

The *Times* City Article, of Monday evening, the 6th, says: "The English Funds continue to show depression. On the state of the weather, and the business on the Paris Bourse, the Corn market was heavy, at an occasional reduction of 1s @2s. ℘ quarter for Wheat. About £4,000 in bar Gold was taken from the Bank to-day, for export. These small withdrawals are chiefly for transmission to Spain.

A new five per cent. Sardinian loan for six million has been formally announced for home subscription. The price is expected to be 80 per cent. The stock market to-day was dull and heavy, and the funds experienced a fresh decline of ⅛ per cent. The possibility of a drain of gold from the Bank attracts discussion.

The unfavorable reaction in the market for British railroad shares continues, the idea being prevalent in some quarters that the dullness noticed in certain branches of trade may have an effect on the traffic. The demand in the discount office at the Bank to-day was rather slack.

The failures were announced on Monday of E. M. Abbott, of Bow, Brewery, who was obliged to suspend payment with liabilities to the amount of £100,000, which his estate was not expected to pay in full.

The bills of John Craft, provision merchant, and of Philpot, Lane and John Craft, Jr., of Knlecks Bridge, have been returned. Liabilities believed to be moderate.

A general meeting of the City of London Brewery Company had been held, and a dividend of 6 ℘ cent. ℘ annum, both on the preference and ordinary shares was declared.

The South Eastern Railway traffic shows for this week an increase of £4 027.

The *Ospray* and *Drummond* have arrived from China with 1,063,100 pounds tea.

The *Mark Lane Express* says: "The weather of the past week, though below the usual temperature, with some rain, has further improved the condition of the crops, and been more calculated to produce a good harvest than a hot sun.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Aug. 7—P. M.

COTTON—Market firm. Sales to-day 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 7.

Consols, 93⅞@93¼.

PERSONAL.

S. LINWOOD WILL FIND A LETTER.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1860.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE
ATLANTIC MONTHLY
FOR
SEPTEMBER, 1860,
Will be published on SATURDAY, the 18th inst.

Among the contributors to this Number are
H. W. LONGFELLOW,
R. W. EMERSON,
J. R. LOWELL,
O. W. HOLMES, and
Mrs. FANNY KEMBLE.

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AMONG THE TREES.
VICTOR AND JACQUELINE.
ON A MAGNOLIA FLOWER.
SOME NOTES ON SHAKESPEARE.
THE GREAT ARM-CHAIR.
THE SONG OF FATIMA.
SOMETHING ABOUT HISTORY.
MY NEIGHBOR, THE PROPHET.
THE PILOT'S STORY.
A DAY WITH THE DEAD.
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THE CHILDREN'S HOUR.
THREE MILE CROSS.
THE PROFESSOR'S STORY.
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JULY REVIEWED BY SEPTEMBER.

Mr. HAWTHORNE and Mr. WHITTIER will contribute to the October Number: and Mrs STOWE is engaged upon a new story, the publication of which will be commenced at an early day.

TERMS—Single number 25 cents. Three Dollars per year; postage paid to any part of the United States.

All orders should be addressed to
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
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MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SOUTHERNERS.
DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.

Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.

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TO THE PUBLIC.—MATHEW DUMMITT (gardener for Mr. Monson, of Astoria) respectfully invites the connoisseurs and lovers of the blackberry to call and see his exhibition of the French cut-leaf Blackberry, much superior to the New-Rochelle. Strangers will enter at the front gate, turn to the right, walk fifty feet, when they will see two trellises of that delicious fruit.

ASTORIA, Aug. 13, 1860.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—NOTICE.—The Library and down-town office will be closed for cleaning and repairs from Monday, Aug. 20, to Saturday, Sept. 1, inclusive. By order.

JOS H LECOUR, Rec Sec'y.

Clinton Hall, Astor place and No. 59 Liberty-st.

A WIDOW—REDUCED BY DEATHS IN HER family, would be thankful to get embroidering to do to enable her to get a living; she can give the best of City references. Inquire at No. 107 Thompson-st., between Spring and Prince sts., for B. B., for one week.

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LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, IN THE METROPOLITAN Hotel, or going to the next corner above, a ROLL OF BILLS containing two fifties and five five-dollar bills of the Bank of the Republic. The above reward will be paid at the office of the Metropolitan Hotel, on the return of the money.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

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THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "Publishers New York Times, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Cinderella—Nixon's Grand Circus.

WINTER GARDEN—The Irish Lion—Customs of the Country—Barney the Baron—Mischievous Annie.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Handy Andy—Lola Montez—My Fathers.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—King Lear—Sketches in India—Paddy Carey.

CANTERBURY CONCERT HALL, No. 663 Broadway—Sam Cowell's Comic Songs, &c.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Wood's Minstrels.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 585 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

DUESELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Persia*, from Liverpool on the 4th and from Queenstown on the 5th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. Telegraphic advices by her, received *via* Queenstown, are two days later; our foreign files and correspondence are three days later than those previously to hand. The steamship *Parana*, from Liverpool on the 7th, arrived at St. Johns, N. F., yesterday, *en route* to Boston. The advices are two days later than those by the *Persia*. It is stated that the representatives of the European Powers, in conference at Paris, have agreed upon the conditions of intervention in Syria. The intervention will only last as long as the Porte shall deem advisable. It is understood that 12,000 men will be dispatched to Syria. The military convention between Gen. Garibaldi and the Commander-in-Chief of the Neapolitan troops provides for the evacuation of Sicily from motives of humanity. Late dispatches state that Garibaldi had already invaded the Peninsular Territory of the Neapolitan King—a body of his men having landed in Calabria. Two bodies of reinforcements for the revolutionists had left Genoa for Sicily—one numbering one thousand and the other five thousand. A telegram from Genoa states that two regiments of Neapolitan troops had mutinied, with the cry of "*Viva Garibaldi!*" British Parliamentary proceedings have been of an interesting character. An attempt to defeat Lord Palmerston's resolutions on the defence question was put down by a vote of 268 to 39. The paper duty resolution had been passed by a majority of 33 in the Commons. The affairs of Syria had formed the subject of discussion in both Houses. In the Upper House, Lord Brougham had moved that immediate steps be taken to compel Spain to carry out her engagements for the suppression of the Slave-trade. An important circular dispatch from Lord John Russell, in which a way to suppress the Slave-trade is pointed out, together with divers interesting documents on the Coolie-trade, have been laid before Parliament. At a public meeting held in London on the evening of the 1st inst., to celebrate the anniversary of British West India Emancipation, Dr. Cheever made a speech, and spoke violently against the support which is given to Slavery by the Churches of America.

Our correspondence from the City of Mexico, which we publish this morning, is fully corroborative of the advices which have already reached us by telegraph relative to the desperate position of Miramon, and the continued successes of the Liberals. No doubt seems to be entertained that the Church Party is on its last legs, and that it must speedily become incapable of open action. Miramon, to get rid of the difficulty in which he finds himself involved with the diplomatic corps, by Zuloaga's decree, depriving him of his title of President Substitute, was endeavoring to raise money sufficient to enable him to declare himself Dictator. In this, however, he was likely to prove unsuccessful. He was at Leon at last advices, having retreated from Lagos, the Liberals harassing him on the way. Two thousand men at most constituted his army.

The delegates to the State Convention of the Douglas wing of the Democracy assembled at Wieting Hall, Syracuse, yesterday, and elected Hon. Daniel Pratt, of Onondaga, as temporary President. The usual formalities preliminary to the regular organization were then gone through with, and the Convention took a recess. On reassembling, the Committee on Organization reported for President Hon. John Williams, of Saratoga, with the usual number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. The Committee on Credentials reported in favor of admitting both the Tammany and the Mozart Hall delegates from this City, with power to cast each one vote. This the Convention agreed to, though Tammany protested. Her delegates remained in the Convention, however, though refusing to vote. A Committee on an Electoral Ticket was appointed, but they will not conclude their labors until to-day. The nominations for State officers are as follows:

For Governor..........Wm. Kelly, of Dutchess.
For Lieutenant-Governor..Wm. T. Allen, of Oswego.
For Canal Commis'r......Wm. W. Wright, of Ontario.
For State Prison Insp'r....Wm. C. Rhodes, of Chemung

An accident of a serious character, though fortunately resulting in no loss of life, occurred previous to the assembling of the Convention. A portion of the Globe Hotel fell, owing to some alterations being made in the stores beneath, involving the destruction of some eighteen or twenty sleeping apartments. The inmates, providentially, had all left their rooms, and the workmen below were warned in time by the cracking of the walls.

A dispatch from Washington announces the departure from Norfolk of the Expedition authorized by Congress for the survey of the Isthmus of Chiriqui, with a view to the construction of a railroad over the route secured by Ambrose W. Thompson, Esq., from the Costa Rican Government. The expedition numbers about a hundred men, and will finish its labors in three months.

The Chicago Zouaves arrived home Tuesday night, and were received with marked demonstrations of welcome. A salute of one hundred guns was fired, and a procession of all the military of the city, the Police Department, the Fire Department, the Turner Societies and the Wide-Awakes, escorted them to the Republican Wigwam, when they were welcomed back to Chicago by Mayor Wentworth. They subsequently partook of a complimentary supper.

There have just arrived at this port two vessels accused of being engaged in the Slave-trade, one, the brig *Wm. R. Kibby*, captured off Anguilla, on the 23d ult., by the steamer *Crusader*, before reported, after she had landed 412 negroes upon the Island of Cuba; and the brig *Thomas Achorn*, of this port, which was captured at Kabenda, S. W. coast of Africa, on the 28th of June, by Lieut. Le Roy, of the U. S. steamer *Mystic*, upon suspicion of being engaged in the slave trade. Three native African boys, a part of the *Kibby's* cargo, were brought here, and will be used as witnesses in the case; both vessels are in the custody of the Marshal, the *Kibby* having already been libeled by the Government.

Murderous crimes upon the ocean are of almost daily occurrence, judging from the frequency of complaints before the District-Attorney. Yesterday a sailor of the ship *Southampton* was committed upon a charge of killing the mate, and another sailor, of the *Ocean Telegraph*, for assaulting one of his shipmates with a sheath-knife.

Superintendent of Police Kennedy yesterday gave notice to the Commissioners of Emigration that the Police squad for the protection of emigrants arriving at Castle Garden, would be reorganized, in four divisions, under the command of Capt. Silvey. The Commissioners expressed their satisfaction at the step by a vote of thanks to the Commissioner.

There was renewed excitement in the Stock Market yesterday, the turn being again to higher prices, and the advance from our lowest rates of yesterday equal to 3@5 per cent. on several of the Railway Stocks. New-York Central closed, 87; Erie, 79; Illinois Central, 85¼; and Rock Island, 84. There was nothing done in Money or Exchange. The export of Specie, $733,000.

The demand was quite active for Flour, Wheat and Corn. Prices of Flour and Wheat were higher. Heavier transactions were also reported in Pork, Beef, Sugars and Whisky. Cotton was in moderate request. Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Metals, Hemp, Hides, Tallow and Tobacco were inactive. The public sale of teas passed off rather spiritedly. Freights were quoted firmer, with 487 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock markets have been largely supplied this week, especially with beef cattle, of which the total receipts for the week ending yesterday numbered 5,195. These, at an average of 700 lbs. dressed or net weight, is equivalent to full three and a half millions of pounds of beef. Prices were down, yesterday, about ½c. ℘ lb. estimated net weight, the average being only about 8c. A few of the best offered were taken at 9½c., while the lowest grades scarcely equaled 6c. ℘ lb. for the dressed carcass. Milch cows are in less demand and lower than for a few weeks past. Veal calves are scarce, and sell readily at an advance. Sheep and lambs are plenty, but, with a brisk demand, former rates have been fully sustained. Hogs come in fast enough for present wants, when other meats, fruits and vegetables take the precedence over pork. Prices remain about as last week, with an inclination downward.

The Political Programme---Judge Douglas going to Stump Virginia.

Judge Douglas has been rusticating at Newport. He attends balls, goes to dinners, bathes in the surf, and talks politics. According to one of our Newport correspondents he expresses his sentiments with the utmost freedom, and does not hesitate to state precisely what he expects to accomplish in the pending Presidential canvass. We gather from our correspondent's letter that Judge Douglas has not the slightest expectation of achieving his own election,—and very faint hopes of preventing the election of Lincoln. But he does expect and intend, not only to render the election of Breckinridge impossible, but to crush out utterly and forever the wretched Pro-Slavery faction which has made him its candidate. He does not believe that Breckinridge can possibly get votes enough to carry him into the House as one of the three highest candidates, and doubts whether he will receive the support of more than one or two States. South Carolina will vote for him, and so may Mississippi; but no other Southern State, in Judge Douglas's opinion, will give him its support. Bell will carry part of them, and Mr. Douglas himself expects to carry the rest.

Judge Douglas was always a very sanguine politician, and owes half his success to the reckless boldness with which he has pushed his schemes. No other man in the Union would have the audacity to stump the country as a candidate for the Presidency. In any other equally prominent politician, such a course would excite general disgust; but it is so thoroughly in keeping with his character and political habits, that no one thinks it worth while even to affect surprise. No one, moreover, believes that his stump-speeches will have the slightest effect upon the result. Men vote for a President on the strength of his public life, not under the influence of professions or appeals he may make during the canvass. Judge Douglas has gone to Maine, with an eye, doubtless, to the approaching election for Governor. A Democratic victory in that State, just now, would be of immense value to his political prospects. But in our judgment, he reckons without his host. He has not the faintest possible chance of carrying that State, or making any sensible impression upon the majority which it is quite certain to cast for the Republican candidate.

We are very glad to perceive that Judge Douglas is about to turn his steps towards the South. He takes his departure for Virginia immediately on his return from Maine. He will give the people of the Old Dominion some interesting discourses on the subject of Popular Sovereignty. He will be just in time to point out the inevitable tendency of Gov. Wise's doctrine of protection for Slavery in the Territories. This is all legitimate and proper, and we wish him God-speed in his Southern mission. We hope he will visit every Southern State, and bring the people to a direct and explicit vote on the issue of *Disunion*, which the Southern faction of the party has made. Douglas has no doubt that Breckinridge has been nominated by the Disunion party, that he is actually the Disunion candidate, and that his election, or the fact of his carrying a majority of the Southern States, would be hailed by the secession conspirators as the signal for putting their schemes into execution. We hope he will press this phase of the question directly home to the hearts and convictions of the Southern people. Let *them* understand what they are voting for. Let *them* see the result to which their political wire-pullers are leading them. If they shall once be thoroughly aroused to the magnitude of the impending issue—if they can once be brought to see that Mr. Breckinridge really represents the Disunion party, and that whatever strengthens him builds up and strengthens that movement,—we have no fears that they will not put their foot upon the nefarious conspiracy and crush it out forever.

We do not concur with Judge Douglas in his estimate of the Southern vote. The result in Kentucky indicates the probable triumph of Bell and Everett in the border Slave States. They will probably carry Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland, Delaware, and we are strongly inclined to think Virginia also. But we do not see how the *Cotton* States can fail to vote for Breckinridge. They are thus far thoroughly Pro-Slavery in their interests, and are under the absolute and complete control of their leading politicians. We do not see where Douglas can possibly secure the vote of a single Slave State, unless it be Missouri:—and in the North, certainly, his prospects are not a whit more brilliant. Lincoln is almost certain to sweep the North. Nothing but the most palpable mismanagement or inactivity on the part of the Republicans can deprive them of a signal triumph. Whatever tends to render this result doubtful, tends directly to strengthen Breckinridge and the Disunion ticket. If his professions of devotion to the Union, therefore, are sincere, Judge Douglas makes a great mistake in attempting to divert support from the Republicans ticket in the Northern States. He cannot promote his own chances of success, and he only strengthens his most bitter adversaries.

His real field of effort is in the South. It is upon Southern soil that the Disunion issue should be fought out. No such issue is, or can be raised, in the North. There is no Disunion party here, nor is there any party that would not be utterly ruined by the bare suspicion of complicity with any such scheme. Disunion is purely and exclusively a Southern issue. It has been proposed by Southern men, acting professedly in the interest of the Southern people; and it is for them to pronounce judgment upon it. This is precisely the crisis in which Judge Douglas may render a signal service to the country. Let him beard the Disunion lion in his den. Let him meet Yancey and Keitt and Col. Orr upon their own ground and before their own people. He is a Democrat as well as they. He has no prejudices against Slavery which should make him obnoxious to Southern sentiment. They could not refuse him a courteous reception and a patient hearing; and he could render them an essential service by disclosing the real character of the issues they are required to meet. If he should not succeed in changing the popular vote in a single Southern State, he would, at all events, lay the foundation of a powerful Union party, which would serve as a breakwater against any secession movement, by which the peace of the country might be threatened in the event of Lincoln's election. We are glad, therefore, that Judge Douglas is going South. We trust he will stay there till the election is over.

The Paraguay Commission.

Of the entire equity of the award made by the Paraguay Commission in reference to the claims of a Rhode Island Company against the Government of Gen. Lopez, there will be little question in the minds of any who take the trouble to peruse the Opinion and Report of Mr. Cave Johnson, the American referee. That document has just appeared in print. Stating fairly the points raised by counsel in favor of claimants and respondents, it proceeds to a careful review of the evidence, to which the main contributors were not, as might have been anticipated, citizens of Paraguay, but citizens of the United States, familiar with the operations of the Company, and many of them members of the Company itself. The award may in fact be said to proceed upon the showing of the claimants themselves. Their case was its own refutation. "Out of their own mouths they are condemned."

The Company, it may be remembered, was organized some eight years ago, with a view to developing and profiting by the resources of Paraguay and the adjoining regions. Mr. E. A. Hopkins, a gentleman familiar with the country, and recently named Consul at Asunçion, was the contriver of the enterprise, and was to have the general management of its affairs. Some vessels were bought and freighted; some machinery, not exceeding in gross value $5,000, was shipped; and in Paraguay small tracts of land were purchased and cheaply improved. From the government of Paraguay the most favorable and friendly concessions were obtained, insomuch that several branches of industry, such as the sawing of lumber and the manufacture of tobacco, were fairly commenced, with promise of remunerative returns. Capital, however, seems to have been wanting, even in the presence of this flattering prospect. Resort was had to the generosity of Lopez, who promptly advanced $10,000 without security, thus fostering an enterprise which he is alleged to have destroyed.

The whole of this glowing promise was blighted not by Lopez, but by Hopkins. His arrogance and insolence to the President seem to have been insufferable. Had he been the Plenipotentiary of a first-class Power in Europe, instead of the local Commercial Agent of the United States, without diplomatic functions, he could not have been more independent, exacting and defiant. He fell into difficulties with the soldiers and the people. His open and loudly announced dislike of the people and the Government tended to excite distrust; and repeated acts of violence and folly tended to arouse animosity. He managed in a very short time after seeking pecuniary aid from Lopez, to provoke that chief, by claiming as his own certain lands upon which stood a Government barrack, which Lopez had, in the absence of other place to inaugurate the new industry, permitted him to occupy temporarily. He persisted in disregarding the laws of the Republic, even when warned of his transgressions. In short, no means seem to have been neglected by this ingenious gentleman of rendering himself unendurable, and his enterprise a failure.

Finally, the Government, provoked to the last degree at these incessant annoyances, declared its intention to withdraw the concessions to the Foreign Company unless some other manager should be substituted for the impracticable Hopkins, whose exequatur as Consul was at the same time withdrawn. To the amazement of American officers and other advisers in Paraguay at the time, Hopkins announced that he should regard this proceeding as a violent breach of plighted faith, and that, abandoning the property of the Corporation, he should seek redress and indemnity through the Government of the United States. The abandoned property, which was of trifling moment, for Hopkins removed everything of value, was sold after he had been vainly requested by the government of Lopez to remove it, and the proceeds placed at his disposal. There was no expulsion of persons, no confiscation of property. Lopez did not even reserve enough to reimburse his liberal loan, already mentioned.

Upon this state of facts the Hopkins party have demanded as indemnity for their losses a sum, originally of $200,000, but latterly swollen to a fraction less than $1,000,000. To make up this plump figure they charge against their unhappy debtor such items as a steamer and cargo, bound from New-York to Asunçion, wrecked, however, on its passage near the mouth of the Amazon, and other vessels for the same port lost before entering Paraguayan waters. They charge for all the incalculable profits the Company might have made, had they not by ill-management forfeited their privileges. They charge at full value for steamers, ships, machinery, etc., "rendered useless" by that forfeiture, as if there was no alternative for such property but employment in Paraguay, or dry rot and rust elsewhere. And on all these aerial and irreducible amounts, they calculate interest for *seven years*. Is there any wonder that upon such a presentation as this the judgment should be distinctly against the claim? To have made it otherwise would have been to sacrifice irrecoverably the national character for fair dealing, and to lose what little prestige we may have secured in South America by the ridiculous mission of the magnanimous and magniloquent Bowlin.

Perhaps, it is for these latter reasons that our ever-perverse President is said to thirst for an opportunity for setting aside this award. There is evidently a settled determination on the part of the baffled speculators to play this last card, if it be available. Fortunately, the power to set aside is not in the President's hands. The Commission has been executed in exact pursuance of treaty provisions, solemnly approved by both Governments; and no reserve of power is left in possession of either Government to supersede the adjudication. Under these circumstances we stand some chance of witnessing an act of international justice which will redound infinitely more to the credit of the country, than all the honors harvested by the imposing folly of the Paraguay expedition.

Lord John Russell and the Slave-Trade.

An important letter from Lord John Russell will be found in the foreign intelligence this morning published. It is a circular letter, addressed to the British Ambassadors at the different European Courts and at Washington, making fresh representations of the increased activity of the Slave-trade, and suggesting measures for its suppression. The British Minister proposes that Cuba be watched by a combined American, English and Spanish fleet; that laws of protection and registration be passed in Cuba, so that all slaves imported contrary to law may be detected; and, finally, that a legalized plan of emigration from China be regulated by European agents, in conjunction with Chinese authorities.

There is one objection to the practical success of Lord John Russell's plan, and that is the impossibility of securing the good faith of Spain. Lord John Russell rightly says that Cuba is the only transatlantic country with which the Slave-trade is now carried on; and he also knows, though he does not say it, that if Spain was in earnest about wishing the extinction of the Slave-trade, she is able to stop it in a month, and would do so without the formality of treaties or protocols. But Spain knows too well the value of the Slave-trade to her West India possessions ever to give it up without a desperate struggle or an adequate compensation. She may promise again, as she has frequently promised on former occasions, to enact laws of inspection for Cuba by which the illegal importation of slaves can be detected; but every one knows that these are promises that she has never performed, and never meant to perform, at the time she made them.

There is certainly one practical way of arresting the Spanish Slave-trade, and that way has been recently suggested by Lord Brougham in the House of Lords, and Mr. Buxton in the House of Commons. Both these statesmen hold, and a great many people agree with them, that it is the duty of Great Britain to enforce upon Spain the execution of her treaties by demanding, in the first place, the repayment of the two million of dollars paid by England to Spain upon the express condition that the Slave-trade should be abolished; and, in the second place, by suspending diplomatic relations with Spain until the treaties are carried out. Such action on the part of Great Britain would no doubt result in driving Spain to the sincere execution of her engagements, or to war in defence of their violation; but nothing can be more unlikely than its adoption. For Spain is in a very different position from that which she occupied at the time when she undertook to suppress the Slave-trade. She has recovered her rank as a Power of the first-class, in point of fact, and is pressing for the recognition of that rank in the formal councils of Europe. Clinging to Cuba, she will doubtless cling to the African importation which she thinks essential to Cuban prosperity, and she would probably hail with delight any demonstration from England which would warrant her in throwing off completely the treaty obligations which she wears so loosely. So far as the United States are concerned, the suggestions of a naval correspondent, whose letter we yesterday published, point out the only effectual way in which we can coöperate with European Powers for the extinction of this hideous traffic. Increased vigilance on the part of an increased American naval force in the African waters, and especially a more energetic administration of the prize-laws in the case of captured slavers on the part of our Admiralty Courts, may perhaps rid the ocean of the pestilence which now "walks the waters" under the American flag. To make Slave-trading practically impossible under the stars and stripes, would achieve the results which it is idle to look for either from the humanity or the fears or the honor of Spain.

Spain as a Great Power.

If any care of earthly things possess the spirits of the dead, two royal ghosts, at least, must be strangely perturbed in looking down upon our planet at the present hour. To Charles V. and Philip II., once arbiters of Europe, and masters of the commerce of the world, the spectacle of Castile and Leon knocking for readmission to the great Council of the European States, must be a marvel without a name.

To mere mortal men, still clothed in the flesh, and accustomed only to see the world through the eyes of the existing generation, this spectacle is equally though very differently strange. We have grown up to forget that the King of Spain and the Indies was a great monarch in the time of our forefathers, and that the infant Republic of America looked to Madrid for succor and strength in the days of its deadly struggle with the mother country, as Liberal Mexico now looks to ourselves, though, happily for us, with a more prosperous result. In the popular estimation of our time, Spain has so long been classed with Holland and Portugal and Sweden, among the States which once played a leading part out of all proportion to their natural resources, and have since fallen back to their normal place, that we are almost amazed to find her once more coming forward to insist that sixteen millions of Spaniards have as clear a right to be heard in the European concert as seventeen millions of Prussians. France has made herself the organ and advocate of the demand of Spain for restoration to the rights which she abdicated forty years ago with the beginning of her long intestine struggle for redemption from the despotism of the Crown and the Crozier. M. de Thouvenel's dispatch on this subject, which reaches us by the *Persia*, urges the claims of Spain with a precision and logical force not easily to be resisted. The eloquence of statistics might easily have been invoked by the French Minister to clothe his reasoning with complete and irresistible power. Why the rank and the functions of a Great Power should be refused to a State which contains, with its Colonies, a population equal to that of Great Britain, without Ireland, and which has established for itself a Constitutional Government apparently beyond the reach of revolution, it is not easy to see. In the course of the last decade the commerce of Spain has doubled itself, and now ranges close upon the commerce of Russia; the revenues of the Kingdom have been greatly increased, and put upon a footing of promise; the navy has been reorganized and is fast developing into a condition of real efficiency; the army has proved itself capable of carrying on a war of invasion with energy and success on a scale of considerable magnitude. Spain is indeed in a much higher state of efficiency to-day for the discharge of the duties of a first-class Power than she was when her Commissioners signed the treaties of Vienna. In justice to herself, then, M. de Thouvenel asks for her what he desires also in the general interest of Europe, believing that every addition to the European concert is an addition also to the "guarantees for the maintenance of the European equilibrium."

The Courts of Russia and Austria are understood to have accepted the proposals of M. de Thouvenel; the latter Government, through its Minister, M. de Rechberg, coupling its courtesy to Spain with a very significant hint, however, that no precedent ought to be drawn from the present case in favor of other Powers which may hereafter demand the like concessions. This plain allusion to the impending policy of Italy, and to the fortune which has so far favored the magnanimous course of Victor Emanuel and Sardinia, is characteristic enough. It will hardly disconcert or discourage, we opine, either the Italian King or his people, whose claims, when they shall have grown to maturity, will probably be able to compel their own acknowledgment. In the meantime, Spain, whose admission to the circle of the Powers, conceded by France, Russia and Austria, can hardly be refused by England and by Prussia, will take her place at the council-board of Europe, as an ally of France, and consequently as at least no enemy of Italy. The common interests of the Mediterranean States, and their common faith, will probably prove a band of union, the force of which can hardly fail to be felt in the future policy of Europe. In this point of view, the recent action of France and Spain on this subject acquires an importance which cannot easily be exaggerated.

European Intervention in Syria.

We learn, by the *Persia*, that the representatives of the European Powers, lately assembled in Paris, have agreed upon the conditions of intervention in Syria. This intervention will doubtless be complete, and will fully attain the end in view. It is understood that, as soon as the Porte's assent is obtained, 20,000 troops will be dispatched to the Levant. One half of this force will be French, and the other half Russian and English. A large fleet of British and French men-of-war have been for some time assembled at Beyrout; a Russian fleet, of which the *General Admiral*, built in this City, is the flag-ship, is already on its way thither; Spain will be also represented; and Holland, whose Consul was murdered at Damascus, has sent to Syria several vessels for the protection of its subjects.

This armament, contributed by nearly every Power in Europe for the protection of Syrian Christians, ought to be amply sufficient to accomplish its object. We can only hope that the work imposed upon it may be thoroughly and satisfactorily performed. It has been stipulated that the intervention shall last only as long as the Porte shall deem advisable; but this, we presume, is a mere empty compliment to Abdul Medjid. It is not likely that "the sick man" would attempt to remonstrate or to prevent Europe from accomplishing the design of the present expedition. That design is not merely to punish the instigators and abettors of the late outrages, but to obtain some solid guarantee that the scenes we have lately been called upon to record shall not again be repeated, and that the Christian inhabitants of Syria shall be able to live for the future in security and peace.

In connection with this subject we publish elsewhere an important debate which has recently taken place in the British Parliament. In the course of this debate, Lord John Russell explained what has been already done in relation to the Syrian question. France is admitted to have taken the initiative in the matter; its views were concurred in by the other Powers; and all came to the conclusion that the evil was of such a nature and of such magnitude that the prompt and active interference of Christian Europe was imperatively required. We do not suppose that any liberal-minded man in Europe or America will venture to question the strict propriety, justice and policy of the decision at which the European Powers have arrived.

The Democratic State Ticket.

The Douglas Democrats have completed their State ticket, and their selection indicates a disposition not to give up the State without a trial. Their nominee for Governor, William Kelley, is a gentleman of estimable character and of wide influence beyond the circle of politics. He has wealth, culture, rural tastes and habits, and considerable acquaintance with political life and public affairs. He served in the State Senate in 1853 and 1854, and won universal confidence and esteem. The other names on the ticket embody a good deal of local strength.

The leaders of the party, however, cannot feel any great degree of confidence in the result. James T. Brady will draw off a very large vote in this City, where he will run quite as well as Mr. Kelley, and the Bell and Everett demonstration, in spite of all the thimble-rigging of its leaders, will do them a good deal more hurt than good. New-York is a thoroughly Republican State, and will elect that ticket. It is necessary, probably, for the Democrats to preserve their organization, but we advise them to husband their resources and not waste too much money in the hopeless canvass.

The Washington Market Controversy.—To-day is the day fixed by the order of Judge Ingraham for the City to take possession of the Washington Market property, now held by J. B. Taylor as the lessee of the State. We observe a paragraph in nearly all our cotemporaries stating that the tenants have declared their readiness to pay the rents to the City under Judge Ingraham's order. This may be so, but it is not usual for a claimant thus readily to obtain possession of property occupied by an adverse party. The law prescribes a mode of ejectment which must be scrupulously followed. We apprehend that the City will find it necessary to observe these formalities in this case also.

Underground Politics.

Gen. Webb is having quite an animated controversy with the *Tribune* concerning the Republican nomination for Governor. The following paragraph from yesterday's *Courier and Enquirer* contains some revelations that may be of general interest:

> "The fair inference from the foregoing extract is that Mr. Greeley is in favor of the renomination of Gov. Morgan, and Mr. Weed opposed to such a proceeding. Now, it so happens that Mr. Weed is laboring zealously to secure the renomination of Gov. Morgan, while Mr. Greeley *has been as zealously striving to secure the nomination for himself;* and it was only when he and his immediate friends became convinced that Mr. Weed would beat him in Convention, and that even if Greeley obtained the nomination he could not be elected, they were induced to give up the scheme of pressing Greeley, and gracefully yielded to the renomination of Gov. Morgan. *We speak of what we know;* and as Mr. Weed is said to have appeared 'quite unexpectedly' in the City on Friday, we deem it but an act of justice to that gentleman to say, that he left ourself and other friends at *Windsor* in Vermont, on Thursday, for the sole purpose of being present in this City on Friday, *in order to defeat the schemes, said to be on foot, to elect Delegates nominally in favor of Morgan, but secretly pledged to another candidate.* Mr. Greeley is not *now* a candidate for Governor, and the renomination of Gov. Morgan is a fixed fact. He will doubtless, in like manner, abandon his aspirations for the place now filled by Mr. Seward in the United States Senate; and we incline to the opinion that he will be content to accept the nomination for Congress from Westchester and Rockland. It is due, however, to the people of that District to say, that if the columns of the *Tribune* are to be prostituted to the publication of such "Free-love articles" as caused it to be turned out of decent houses on Friday last, they will neither nominate nor elect Mr. Greeley to office."

Minor Topics.

—The average British snob is an unpleasant creature certainly, but we are inclined to think that he is as much inferior to his American counterpart in all the salient points which make man odious to his fellows as the Thames is inferior to the Mississippi in grandeur. A clerical Yankee, Baylies by name, is now writing letters from England to a paper in this country which bears the pious name of *Zion's Herald*. In one of his latest effusions this Paul Pry of the Church announces that he visited Ascot Races, not for the purpose of bearing his testimony against the ungodliness of gambling, but in order to inspect the royal family of England. He says of himself:

> "I determined to get as near Her Majesty as possible, and succeeded in getting into a small inclosure just in front of her stand, which inclosure, I have reason to think from a notice, was designed only for 'members of the Jockey Club.' It was a very good place, however, and for an hour or two I had the most favorable opportunity of looking at and quizzing the Queen, Prince Albert, Prince of Wales, Princesses Alice, Helen and Louisa, together with her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, the Count of Flanders, Prince Louis of Hess, in all, eleven carriage loads of royalty and nobility."

In other words, this clerical reporter of races first thrust himself indecently into an inclosure which he knew to be reserved for other people, and then devoted himself for "an hour or two" to staring full in the faces of a number of ladies and gentlemen. If a duke had been guilty of such conduct as this at a village fair he would hardly escape without a kicking. It is infinitely to be regretted, for the credit of American manners that Mr. Baylies did not receive his dues in the same kind at Ascot. Of course, having begun his scrutiny in this honorable and manly fashion, Baylies goes on to utter a string of vulgar platitudes and mock-democratic impertinences about the personal appearance of the English sovereign and her suite, and winds up with the self-complacent assurance that he has learned to distinguish the "conventional from the real Queen." We congratulate the parishioners of Baylies on the possession of a pastor whose orthodoxy must be as unimpeachable as that of John Knox, if it is at all proportionate to his profound ignorance of the first rules of decorum and the most rudimentary instincts of propriety.

—Mr. Jenkins, of the New-York *Herald*, who enjoys peculiar facilities for his taste, having made friends with one of the Prince of Wales' footmen, is carefully describing the heir of England from the dressing-table point of view. He informs us that his Royal Highness opens his cabin-door whenever he goes out, that he likes a good joke, that he winks constantly with his right eye whenever Jenkins comes in sight, and that he leans forward instead of backward when he dances The inference from these particulars to the high moral and physical qualities of the Prince is plain. We leave the *Herald* to dwell upon the fruitful theme, only urging our cotemporary not to let us pine much longer in the dark as to the number of H. R. H.'s under-garments, and the name of the happy bootmaker who provides Albert Edward with the means of comfortable locomotion.

—We owe to a New-York journal the valuable information that Washington was a plagiarist. The maxim, "In time of peace prepare for war," which, in its English form, has been commonly credited to the Father of his Country, belongs, according to this authority, to the godfather of British free-trade. We are assured that "the adage of Sir Robert Peel was, that the way to preserve peace is to be always prepared for war."

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

From Washington.

SAILING OF THE EXPEDITION TO SURVEY THE CHIRIQUI ISTHMUS.

Washington, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

By private advices from Norfolk, it is ascertained that at noon on Monday the steam sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* left Hampton Roads, bearing the Commission directed by Congress to survey the harbors and new railroad route contracted for by the Secretary of the Navy with Ambrose W. Thompson, Esq. The Commission consists of Capt. F. W. Engle, U. S. N., as Commander; Lieut. Morton and his assistants are charged with the topographical surveys and charts of the harbors, and Dr. John Evans as Geologist. Ambrose Thompson accompanies the Commission to represent his father's interest, and to guide the parties. This young gentleman discovered some time ago a hitherto unknown pass through the Cordilleras, cutting his way through the mountains after his Indian guides had been lost and his provisions been exhausted.

The Secretary of the Navy was charged by the President of the United States to organize this Commission from the ablest men of the army and the navy, men whose ability and integrity should be a warrant for the faithfulness of the reports to be made to Congress at their next session. The Chiefs and Assistants number about twenty, while the whole force, including axe and machette men assembled on the ground will number about one hundred. The work is to be accomplished in three months. Great interest is manifested in this exploration, as, if successful, the route will, it is said, be the leading one for the commerce of Asia, and turn the chief portion of that commerce to the United States.

The Zouaves at Home.

Chicago, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

A salute of one hundred guns was fired at half-past ten last night, on the arrival of the train with the Zouaves. They were met at the dépôt by Gen. Swift and Staff, and the entire military of the city, the Police Department, Turner Societies, Fire Department, and the Wide-Awakes, with their torches. A procession was formed, and marched through the principal streets to the wigwam, where they were welcomed home in a brief but eloquent speech by Hon. John Wentworth, Mayor. The Zouaves then marched to the Briggs House, where supper had been prepared; speeches laudatory of the Zouaves were made by several gentlemen. The festivities were kept up till a late hour. Several buildings along the line of march of the procession were brilliantly illuminated.

Regatta of the New-York Yacht Club at New-Bedford.

New-Bedford, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

The regatta of the New-York Yacht Club took place here to-day. There were twelve entries made. The distance sailed was 40 miles. The vessels started at 11½ A. M., and returned about 5½ P. M. The champion prize was won by the sloop *Mallory*.

The following also won prizes:

Schooners—First class, *Madgie*; second class, *Haze*; third class, *Bonita*.

Sloops—First class, *Julia*; second class, *Mallory*; third class, *Narragansett*.

The weather was fine, but the wind light

The city was crowded with people to witness the regatta.

Falling of a Bridge at Danville, Penn.

Danville, Penn., Wednesday, Aug. 15.

The bridge at this place, over the canal, fell this evening, carrying with it a crowd of people who had assembled to witness the performance of a man named Carr, on a wire stretched across the canal About two hundred persons were on the bridge when it fell. Several were severely hurt. Two children were taken out of the canal almost lifeless, but were subsequently resuscitated. A child is missing.

The Sombrero Guano Troubles.

Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

The brig *Wm. Mason*, from St. Martins *via* the Sombrero Guano Island, July 26, arrived here to-day. She reports that everything was quiet at the latter place, where she touched to land the Governor of the island. The leader of the Negro Insurrectionists was still on board the bark *Warren*, of Baltimore.

The Canals.

Albany, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

The Canal Tolls for the first week of August amount to $93,829. This amount is greater than the receipts of any corresponding week of August since 1847. The aggregate receipts for 1860, to August 8, are $1,248,286, an increase over 1859 of $500,825.

John C. Heenan at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

John C. Heenan's exhibition at Camac's Woods to-day was largely attended. There were over 5,000 persons inside the fifty cent inclosure, and twice that number outside. The affair passed off with *éclat*.

Stamped Envelopes.—The new ruled and stamped envelopes have been adopted by the Post-Office Department, and are recommended to Postmasters throughout the country. They are very convenient and very cheap, and cannot fail to come into very general use.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

The Douglas Democratic State Convention.

Both Sets of Delegates Admitted from New-York.

Tammany Protests and Refuses to Vote.

NOMINATION OF A STATE TICKET.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Aug. 15—6:30 P. M.

The following nominations have been made:

For Governor—WILLIAM KELLEY, of Dutchess.

For Lieutenant-Governor—WILLIAM T. ALLEN, of Oswego.

For Canal Commissioner—WILLIAM W. WRIGHT, of Ontario.

For State Prison Inspector—WILLIAM C. RHODES, of Chemung.

The Committee on an Electoral Ticket adjourned till 9 to-morrow.

The position taken by Tammany Hall to-day causes terror among the Regency, and DEAN RICHMOND is active in all companies disclaiming participation in the cheat. He and the State Central Committee agreed this morning that if Tammany Hall would remain in the Convention, a resolution should be passed declaring Tammany the only regular organization of the Democratic Party in the City and County of New-York, and admitting the Mozarters to honorary seats with a privilege of casting eight votes against the nine to be cast by Tammany Hall. Your regular report will show how grossly this agreement was violated by CAGGER and Company, and the refusal of Tammany Hall to take part in any subsequent proceedings. Tammany would not and did not vote for State officers, nor do her Delegates hold themselves bound to support men nominated on so gross a cheat as she has been made the victim of.

DEAN RICHMOND, anxious to avert wrath from himself, is free and plain in his denunciations of PETER CAGGER, and the feeling of regret is already so strong that the Tammany men are now offered the entire appointment of the electoral ticket from their own City, if they will now return to a condition of harmony. These offers are scornfully rejected—the regular delegates expressing openly their contempt for Cagger rule, and their resolve to make the Regency feel their anger this Fall. Of course JOHN R. BRIGGS is not be counted any longer in the Tammany party.

A Conference Committee between the Union men and the State Democratic leaders, is now in progress at the Syracuse House, and everything moves on amicably.

Bets are being freely offered that the regular Democratic State ticket will not receive 7,000 votes in the City of New-York, the Tammany men, for the most part, professing their individual preferences to be for JAMES T. BRADY, and there being nothing in the action of this State Convention to bind them.

HEADQUARTERS.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

A considerable number of persons arrived here during the night and this morning.

The crowd is largely increased.

Much interest is manifested this morning to learn what disposition will be made of the contest between the Tammany and Mozart Hall delegations.

The excitement among the contestants this morning was renewed, but the tone of the Tammany Hall delegates has somewhat moderated.

Messrs. JOHN COCHRANE and SMITH ELY, and a few Tammany men, have been favorable to conciliation from the first.

Much excitement was caused this morning by an accident at the Globe Hotel. About 10 o'clock a portion of the building, comprising a space of about 30 feet, in the rear part of the main passage of the hotel, running along Salina-street, fell with a loud crash, carrying away so much of that portion of the building to the ground. Fortunately the inmates of the several rooms had left their apartments, and no one was injured.

A number of workmen were engaged in the stores below, throwing two into one, which occasioned the accident. Some eighteen or twenty sleeping apartments in the hotel must have been destroyed. The escape of the inmates is wonderful. The workmen had notice of the fall by the cracking of the walls, and they all escaped.

LORENZO BURROWS occupied one of the rooms destroyed, and arriving late last night had not long left the apartment at the time of the accident.

The safety of all other portions of the Hotel is not in the slightest degree affected by the fall, and the business of the Hotel is carried on just the same as if the accident had not occurred.

The loss, including the furniture, &c., is estimated at $12,000. There were six parlors elegantly furnished with sleeping-rooms adjoining, besides a large number of single rooms, in the part of the building which fell.

Tickets were issued this morning to the delegates to the Convention, and to the Reporters of the Press as usual.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

Before 12 o'clock, Wieting Hall was well filled, and the Convention presented a fine appearance both as to numbers and character.

Both sets of delegates from New-York were present.

The galleries are well filled but not crowded.

At the hour of 12 o'clock PETER CAGGER, on the part of the State Central Committee, called the Convention to order and nominated Hon. DANIEL PRATT, of Onondaga, for temporary Chairman. Carried amidst loud applause.

CORNELIUS ARMSTRONG, of Albany, and Hon. SAXTON SMITH, of Putnam, conducted the temporary Chairman to the platform.

On taking the chair Judge PRATT spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF JUDGE PRATT.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I feel deeply sensible of the honor conferred on me in being called to preside during the preliminary deliberations of the Convention, and for this manifestation of confidence I return to my Democratic associates sincere thanks. We are assembled as representatives of the regular Democracy of the State of New-York—[Applause]—and as such representatives we have a very important duty to perform in this interesting crisis in the history of the country. I trust all are prepared to reflect, in their deliberations and action, not the wishes and sentiments of some parties in Georgia and Mississippi—not even the wishes and sentiments of the National Administration—[Cheers]—but to reflect the wishes and sentiments of the Democracy of the State of New-York. Gentlemen, this contest involves principles which lie at the very foundation of our institutions, which involve even the perpetuity of the institutions themselves. The cardinal doctrine of the Democratic Party has been that all governmental power originates with, and emanates from the people, and should be exercised for their good alone, and that governmental power local in its character should be exercised by local agents as near the source of that power as circumstances will permit. This principle so interwoven with the policy of our institutions would seem to make the duty of good citizens plain, yet we find a party powerful at the North acting in hostility to this principle and claiming that the Federal Government at Washington should exercise that power over the Territories in opposition to the will of the people, and virtually appropriate Territories, owned in common by all the States of the Confederacy, to the uses of the North alone. On the other hand, we find a party at the South who claim that a similar power should be exercised by the Federal Government, contrary to the wishes of the people, and that the common Territories of the Union be devoted to the use [illegible] the South alone. Against these heresies, as [illegible] by the extreme men of both sections, it is the d[illegible] the Democratic party of this State to protest. They hold that Congress should not interfere to protect or prohibit Slavery in the Territories, but that the common property of the country should be left free to the people of the Union, who, after making their homes there, shall have the right to form such domestic institutions, consistent with the Constitution of the United States, as seem in their judgment best calculated to promote their own interests. Now, this principle is undoubtedly entertained by a large majority of the people of the whole country; yet we are not without fear, from the fact that those holding the same sentiments are associated with rival political organizations, that a principle so just may be perverted in the coming election, and the most important duty this Convention will be called upon to perform will be to adopt some method by which the Union sentiment that pervades the masses of the people of the State shall be combined in its vindication. [Loud applause.] We know the principle to be sound, and we know we have a standard-bearer who faithfully represents it, and will steadfastly carry it out. There can be no objection then on the part of any consistent, honorable man, to an effective union of all representing that principle for the purpose of carrying it into effect. But the questions this Convention has to consider is not confined to National policy alone. The corruptions of the Republican Party while in power in the State have been so gross and scandalous as to bring reproach on the very institutions of our country. This corruption and profligacy it is the duty of the Democratic Party to rebuke and reform. [Applause.] We find it is true that a portion of the Republican Party, crying out against the infamy of their political associates and factions in that party, are endeavoring to beat out each other's brains. But it is questionable how far the affected horror of corruption manifested by one portion of the party is not a trick to blind the eyes of the public, and insure a renewal of the disgraceful scenes of profligacy and plunder which thus far have marked the career of the Republican Party while in power. The people are not satisfied with these death-bed indications of repentance and they demand that the Democracy of the State, natural foes to corruption, shall put forth for public offices names which shall be guarantee of an honest administration of public affairs. [Loud applause.] Gentlemen, I will not detain the Convention longer than to express the hope and confidence that the Convention will bring to its deliberations that wisdom, calmness and patriotism which the exigencies of the case require. [Cheers.]

LYMAN B. SMITH, of Erie, nominated E. J. CLARK, of Jefferson, and A. G. MCNETT, of Allegheny, for temporary delegates to the Convention. Carried.

JOHN J. TAYLOR, of Tioga, moved the appointment of a Committee of two from each Judicial District to select permanent officers for the Convention. Carried.

On motion of G. S. HOYT, of Yates, the roll of delegates was then called.

During the calling of the roll a large and handsome oil painting of Judge DOUGLAS, brought by Fulton County delegation, was brought into the hall and placed on the platform. Its appearance was the signal for loud and enthusiastic cheers, the whole Convention rising and greeting its entrance by the waving of hats, handkerchiefs and the usual demonstrations of applause.

The Chair named the following Committee on Permanent Organization, leaving off the First District, in consequence of the disturbance there:

Second District—Saxton Smith, of Putnam; John A. Dayton, of Kings.

Third District—Wm. Hathaway, of Ulster; Charles Goodyear, of Schenectady.

Fourth District—J. Livermore, of Montgomery; S. C. Dwyer, of Essex.

Fifth District—S. A. Gilbert, of Oneida; Palley Brown, of Jefferson.

Sixth District—J. J. Taylor, of Tioga; G. B. Palmer, of Chenango.

Seventh District—S. G. Hadley, of Seneca; C. S. Hoyt, of Yates.

Eighth District—Lyman B. Smith, of Erie; M. H. Peck, of Genesee.

The Chair also appointed the following Committee on Contested Seats:

S. B. Piper, of Niagara; James A. Westervelt, of Rockland; C. W. Armstrong, of Albany; C. L. Allen, of Washington; Wm. Porter, of Onondaga; D. S. Magee, of Schuyler; and Thomas Carnes, of Monroe.

On motion of Mr. LUDLOW, of Suffolk, the Convention took a recess till 3 P. M.

The Committee on Contested Seats held a session after the morning adjournment of the Convention. The New-York case being called on, Mr. JOHN CLANCY appeared in behalf of Tammany Hall, and stated that the Tammany Delegation were not cognizant of any contest for their seats, and demanding that those contesting should first state the case.

Dr. BRADFORD, on the part of the Mozart Delegates, then addressed the Committee in behalf of his delegation, and was responded to by Mr. CLANCY. After two speeches on each side the case was closed. The usual assertions as to regularity were made by each side, and the customary amount of feeling exhibited between the rival organizations; but the Mozart men throughout took a more moderate tone than Tammany.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 3 o'clock, the Hall being more densely packed than at the morning session, and the galleries quite full.

The Secretary called the names of the delegates absent at the morning session, all of whom responded.

Gov. SEYMOUR appeared in the Hall, and was received with loud applause.

The Committee on Contested Seats not being prepared to report, a loud cry was made for Mr. SEYMOUR, who at length responded, amidst enthusiastic cheers, the Convention rising and waving their hats. When the applause subsided, Mr. SEYMOUR said:

SPEECH OF EX-GOV. SEYMOUR.

As an outsider, who has been unexpectedly called in to address the Convention, he supposed he should have to speak to them, not as delegates, but as members of the great Democratic Party of the State, who, in their full, fervent zeal in the cause for which they combat, had called on him in their few leisure moments, while the business of the Convention was temporarily suspended, to speak one word respecting the great contest into which they were about to enter. He could say to his friends that he had enjoyed some experience in political affairs of the State of New-York, and known what it was to enjoy the sweets of triumph as well as to suffer pain of defeat; and could say also that never in his experience had the Democratic Party of the State responded more cordially to a nomination than to that made by the National Democracy of the Union at Baltimore. [Loud applause.] He thought all present would agree with him in saying that whenever they had occasion to name the nominee of their party for the Presidential office on any public occasion it was met with one universal and enthusiastic response. He would assure his friends that he went into this contest with entire confidence of success. He believed the Democracy would triumph at this time because they ought to triumph, and because their opponents had placed themselves on such untenable and unpopular ground in this State, as well as in the nation, that the people are resolved to rebuke them at this time. The principle involved in the contest was one which comes home with peculiar force to the people of this State, where, in its southern portion, half a million of people have been deprived of their rights by oppressive and unjust legislation, and were not permitted to govern themselves in their domestic affairs (cheers). He might point to other sections of the State, where the Republican party could be found, not only upholding theoretically the doctrine which deprives people of the right of self government, but putting that doctrine in practice, and for corrupt purposes over-riding the free will of the majority of the people in affairs relating only to their domestic affairs. Why was it, he asked, that this State was burdened with an unusual weight of taxation? Why was it that she stood disgraced amongst her sister states of the confederacy by the corruptions of her legislatures for the past two years. Why was it that the tax-gatherer was entering the house of the farmer and the mechanic and seizing upon so large a proportion of their hard-gained earnings? He would tell them why. It was because the people have been paying so much attention to the affairs of other States that they have neglected the interests of their own, and suffered corruption to rule unchecked. He would repeat what he had said on a former occasion, that if the warrant of the tax collector was read it would be found to contain these words in place of the customary formula: "People of the State of New-York debtor for neglecting their own affairs and attending to other people's business, $33,000,000. [Cheers and laughter.] It was because they had brought such unmitigated evils on themselves that he believed the Democracy would triumph in a contest in which they upheld the right of the people of every State and Territory to govern themselves and manage their own affairs. [Loud applause.] When they went forth to the people and told them this was a contest involving a principle which comes home to every man in the State, for if they have a right to interfere with the domestic affairs of citizens in one place they have a right to interfere with them in all places. When we make the people fully understand this they would triumph by the mere sentiment of the case. He believed then that New-York was about to redeem her reputation and take the stand she was entitled to amongst the great Democratic States of the Union. He believed that the Democratic Party instead of being weakened and disrupted was to take new life and vigor though seeking to restore and preserve the primitive principles of the Government, and to go forward in its career protecting the rights and securing the happiness of the people. He believed the clouds that had appeared to gather over them were to be dispelled by clear sunshine. He stood before him full of hope and confidence in the result, for he believed there has never been a time when the Democratic Party and patriotic men who hitherto acted with other organizations saw so clearly the necessity of non-intervention.

Gov. SEYMOUR concluded by assuring the Convention that he had only come amongst them at this great gathering of the reliable Democracy of the State, to meet his friends, by whose side he had battled in the Democratic cause for twenty years past, and by expressing his confidence that whatever may have been men's opinions before, this glorious unprecedented gathering of the prominent men of the State, as well as the bone and sinew of the Democracy, it would send them home with the conviction that the principles and candidates of the Democratic Party would certainly triumph in November. [Loud applause.]

SHERBURNE B. PIPER, from the Committee on Contested Seats, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That the two sets of contesting delegates from the City and County of New-York be each received and entitled to seats in this Convention, with the privilege to each delegate casting one vote, provided nothing herein contained shall be regarded as impairing and overruling the action of the previous Democratic State Conventions as to the regularity of Tammany Hall and Mozart Hall organizations of the said City.

The reading of the resolution was received with warm applause by the Convention.

Mr. PIPER moved the adoption of the resolution, which was carried without a dissenting voice, amidst loud applause.

JOHN CLANCY, on behalf of the Tammany Hall delegation, asked and received leave to retire for fifteen minutes for consideration.

Dr. BRADFORD, on behalf of the Mozart Hall delegates, expressed their entire acquiescence in the result of the deliberations of the Committee on Contested Seats. [Loud applause.]

The Secretary of the Convention, by request of the Chairman, then read the follow[illegible]g telegram, which, he said, had just been received:

BANGOR, Me., Aug 15.

To the Chairman of the Democratic State Convention:

DOUGLAS is here surrounded by thirty thousand of the young Democracy of Maine. They authorize me to greet the Democracy of the Empire State in their name, and say they intend to carry Maine.

(Signed) F. B. SPINOLA.

Immense applause followed the reading of the dispatch, and three roaring cheers were given for the Democracy of Maine, and on motion of DUNCAN S. MAGEE, an answer was returned pledging New-York to fo[illegible]ow the example of Maine, and giving the Electoral v[illegible]e of the Empire State to DOUGLAS.

In con[illegible]quence of the absence of the Tammany Hall delega[illegible]tion Col. HATHAWAY, of Chemung, and [illegible]DEN, of Yates, were called out, and DARIUS A. O[illegible]rring addresses. made brief and s[illegible]entleman was speaking the Tam- While the latter [illegible]urned to the hall. Mr. OGDEN many delegation re[illegible] saying he trusted that Tammany immediately gave way, [illegible]ings of harmony to strengthen many came back with fee[illegible]ote of New-York City, on the great Democratic v[illegible]e to the Democratic which was of more consequen[illegible] marks. [Loud applause.] Party than any individual's re

PROTEST OF THE TAMMANY DELEGATION.

JOHN CLANCY, on behalf of the Tamman[illegible] Delegation, said that in view of the recent action of the Convention with respect to the seats of the regular delegation from New-York, he was instructed to state that they felt it to be their duty as men and Democrats to maintain the fidelity they owe to the organization in New-York as well as to maintain their own dignity and self-respect. They had had but little time to consider the action of the Convention, but had prepared hastily the following protest which they desired to present to the Convention.

The Delegates to this Convention from the City of New-York, elected under the call of the only organization in that City which has uniformly maintained the regularity of the State organization which this Convention represents, have been deeply wronged by the action of the State Convention, as unjust as it is undeserved, in admitting to seats upon the floor, with equal power to that of the regular Delegates, other persons residing in that City, who have not been chosen at a popular assemblage of any kind, but been deputed to attend here only by a local organization which was not only repudiated by the State Convention last year, but also by a decisive vote in the National Convention which nominated our Presidential candidates. Required to decide suddenly upon the action under an unexpected decision of those heretofore regarded as friends, they do so with a deep, heartfelt sense of the importance of the greatest possible unity in the Democratic ranks. The crisis is not merely for the sake of the great National Democratic Party, but also of our country at the moment when its perpetuity is endangered by fanaticism in one section, and threatened with cessation in the other. For this reason they will retain their seats in the Convention, and support its nominees, but decline to cast any votes therein which can be neutralized by the votes of men from the City of New-York, who have not been delegated to this Convention by the Democracy of that City, and are hostile to their organization and usages.

(Signed) THOMAS B. TAPPAN, Chairman.

JOHN HARDY, Secretary.

Dr. BRADFORD, on the part of the Mozart Hall delegation, protested against any further action on the part of the Convention in relation to the New-York case which had been settled by the Committee, in which the Convention had confidence.

Mr. W. H. WALLACE moved that the protest of the Tammany Hall delegation be received and placed on file. Carried.

JOHN J. TAYLOR, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the following officers:

PRESIDENT.

Hon. JOHN WILLARD, of Saratoga.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Dist.	
1.	Robert B. Bradford and Michael Halpin, of New York.
2.	A. R. Clark, of Westchester.
3.	Sohn Tracy, of Albany.
4.	Gorton J. Thomas, of Clinton.
5.	David Moulton, of Oneida.
6.	E. J. Burhans, of Delaware.
7.	Henry R. Pomeroy, of Cayuga.
8.	C. J. Allen, of Chautauque.

SECRETARIES.

Dist	
1.	Moses D. Gale and Samuel Boardman, of New-York.
2.	Lawrence Handy, of Kings.
3.	W. C. Derby, of Ulster.
4.	Wm. H. Wallace, of St. Lawrence.
5.	E. J. Clark, of Jefferson.
6.	H. A. Dow, of Tompkins.
7.	J. J. Matteson, of Ontario.
8.	A. J. McNett, of Allegany.

The report was received and adopted unanimously.

Col. HATHAWAY, of Chemung, and Mr. LUDLOW, of Suffolk, were appointed a Committee to conduct Judge WILLARD to the Chair.

As the President took his seat he was greeted with loud applause. He addressed the Convention as follows:

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I beg leave to return you my profound thanks for the honor you have done me in calling me to preside over your deliberations. After hearing the eloquent addresses made by the gentlemen who preceded me in this Convention, I shall detain you no longer than to promise to discharge the duties of the position you have assigned me to the best of my ability. [Applause.]

WM. H. LUDLOW moved the appointment of a Committee of two from each judicial district to report resolutions. Carried.

Hon. ROBERT T. GRANT moved the appointment of a Committee of two from each judicial district to report an Electoral ticket.

CHARLES S. HOYT moved to amend that the delegates from the several judicial districts report the names for electors from each district.

Senator MANDEVILLE inquired what had been the usual practice of Conventions.

THE CHAIR—The usual plan has been for the Congressional delegations to report the names.

Mr. MANDEVILLE—Then I shall support the amendment.

Mr. LUDLOW said the appointment of the Committee proposed by Senator GRANT was not contemplated to take from the Congressional District delegations the right to consult and suggest the names of electors. But at this time it will readily be seen united action of the Committee is required, and necessary in order to form such an electoral ticket as will harmonize all interests in the State in favor of the candidate of the Democracy. He should hope the original resolution would prevail.

Senator GRANT disclaimed any desire of introducing the resolution to take from the Congressional representatives the right to suggest the names of electors. It was simply designed to secure a united and efficient action in the formation of the ticket. [Applause.]

Mr. HOYT desired that the harmony, so apparent during the whole proceedings, should continue to mark the action of the Convention. After the explanation made he should cheerfully withdraw the amendment, and coincide with the propriety of the original motion. [Loud Applause.]

The original resolution was then carried unanimously.

LYMAN B. SMITH moved that the delegates from the several Judicial Districts be requested to report the names of members for a State Central Committee for the ensuing year. Adopted.

The President announced the following Committee on Resolutions:

W. H. Ludlow, of Suffolk, (Chairman;) James B. Craig, of Kings; John Clancy, of New-York; J. D. Hunt, of New-York; James S. Thayer, of Rensselear; E. P. Bushnell, of Graham; Peter Kowe, of Schenectady; W. H. Lawrence, of St. Lawrence; Leander Babcock, of Oswego; Samuel Earll, of Herkimer; Samuel G. Hathaway, of Chemung; W. J. Kellogg, of Otsego; H. R. Pomeroy, of Cayuga; John H. Jones, of Livingston; F. A. Saxton, of Cattaraugus, and C. C. Torrence, of Erie.

The following Committee on an Electoral Ticket was then appointed: Robert T. Grant, of Sullivan; Smith Ely, Jr., of New-York; John R. Briggs, of New-York; Robert Christie, of Richmond; William Chamberlain, of Duchess; James T. Thayer, of Rensselaer; C. L. Allen, of Washington; J. M. Carroll, of Fulton; D. Pratt, of Onondaga; L. C. Snyder, of Lewis; N. B. Loomis, of Broome; John Kingman, of Cortland; J. J. Mattison, of Ontario; Jacob Lawrence, of Steuben; R. B. Lanning, of Allegany; N. E. Darrow, of Orleans.

NOMINATION FOR STATE OFFICERS.

SAXTON SMITH moved that the Convention now proceed to the nomination of candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Canal Commissioner and State Prison Inspector, to be supported by the Democracy of New-York at the coming election.

L. C. NEWMAN moved to amend by proceeding to nominate by ballot, but withdrew the amendment.

Col. HATHAWAY moved to amend by declaring WM. KELLY unanimously nominated by acclamation for the office of Governor of the State of New-York. [Tremendous applause.]

The amendment was carried amidst loud and enthusiastic cheers, and WILLIAM KELLY was declared unanimously nominated.

The Convention here rose and gave three cheers for the nominee.

MICHAEL CONNOLLY wanted to know what WILLIAM KELLY was nominated. The county he came from had not been named. [Laughter.]

Col. HATHAWAY—I thought, Sir, every man in the Convention knew who WM. KELLY was and where he came from. [Loud laughter.]

Justice CONNOLLY—Well, we have plenty of WM. KELLY's in New York.

Col. HATHAWAY—Yes. But there is no such WM. KELLY in that city as my WM. KELLY, of Dutchess, [laughter and applause.]

LEANDER BABCOCK—Mr. President, as nominations by acclamation seem to prevail in this harmonious convention, I move that Hon. WM. F. ALLEN, of Oswego, be nominated by acclamation for the office of Lieutenant-Governor. [Loud and enthusiastic applause.]

Motion carried amidst warm cheers.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Canal Commissioner.

CHARLES S. HUNT named WM. W. WRIGHT, of Ontario.

E. A. OGDEN and D. S. TITUS were also named.

On the first ballot Mr. WRIGHT received 116 votes, being a large majority of the Convention, and declared unanimously nominated amidst applause.

G. T. THOMAS, of Clinton, moved that WM. C. RHODES, of Chemung, be nominated by acclamation for the office of State Prison Inspector. [Loud applause.] Half-a-dozen delegates seconded the nomination.

Col. HATHAWAY—I believe no one will object to the renomination of this most excellent officer. I only know one naughty thing of him, and that is, that he once declared he would have a Democratic chaplain at Auburn if he had to go to the devil for him. [Loud laughter.]

Mr. RHODES was then nominated by acclamation amidst very enthusiastic demonstrations.

Nine cheers were proposed for the complete ticket which were given with a hearty will, and after notices had been given of the place of meeting for the several Committees, the Convention adjourned till 9 to-morrow.

MEETING OF THE ELECTORAL COMMITTEE.

SYRACUSE Wednesday, Aug. 15.

The Committee on Electors are holding a session to-night at the Syracuse House. The Committee of the Bell and Everett Party are meeting in an adjacent room. The negotiations between the two bodies are entirely harmonious thus far, and will result in the presentation of a Douglas Electoral ticket acceptable to the Union men.

The Pennsylvania Douglas State Committee.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

The Douglas State Committee met this afternoon, and sat with closed doors. It is ascertained, however, that it is their determination to nominate a clean Douglas Electoral ticket. The Electors on the Reading Convention ticket, who pledged for DOUGLAS, will be retained. The other districts will be filled with Douglas men. The Committee meet again this evening.

Movements of Mr. Douglas, etc.

BANGOR, Me., Wednesday, Aug. 15.

Mr. DOUGLAS arrived here to-day, and had a warm reception. He made a speech.

The Young Men's Democratic State Convention met to-day, and was largely attended.

Indiana Constitutional Union State Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

The Constitutional Union State Convention met to-day, and appointed Hon. J. E. BLYTHE, of New-Albany, and Hon. W. K. EDWARDS, of Terre Haute electors at large, and a full delegation of district electors. Ex-Gov. MOREHEAD, of Kentucky, was introduced to the Convention, and made an hour and a half speech, which was enthusiastically applauded. Resolutions indorsing the Baltimore platform and nominations, and opposing fusion or alliance with any other political organization, were unanimously adopted.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Thursday, Aug. 15.

One hundred guns were fired here to-day on the announcement of the formation of a Bell and Everett Electoral Ticket by the Constitutional Union Convention at Indianapolis. The enthusiasm is intense.

Congressional Nominations.

DELPHI, Ia., Wednesday, Aug. 15.

The Republicans of the Eighth District have nominated Hon. ALBERT S. WHITE to Congress, in place of J. A. RICE, deceased.

COSHOCTON, Ohio, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

The Republicans of the Fifteenth District have nominated Hon. WM. HELMICK for Congress, by acclamation.

Local Politics.

A GERMAN DOUGLAS DEMONSTRATION.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of Germans was held at No. 189 Bowery, last evening, to inaugurate the opening of the Central Head-quarters of the German citizens favorable to the election of DOUGLAS. Previous to the meeting, a large and elegant banner, inscribed with the names of DOUGLAS and JOHNSON, and decorated with appropriate devices, was suspended across the Bowery, opposite the Head-quarters. The meeting at the Head-quarters was organized by the appointment of GUSTAVE LAVECK Chairman, and WM. BENQUE, Secretary. After a few introductory remarks from the Chair, Mr. GUSTAVE SCHOENKE presented a series of resolutions in German, in which the nomination of DOUGLAS and JOHNSON was indorsed for the following reasons:

"Because they are capable men and qualified for offices to which they are nominated; because the German citizens are in favor of banishing the negro question from Congress and from our national politics, and submitting it to the people of the several States and Territories, to be disposed of by them as their humanity and their interests may dictate; because they are convinced that the election of either LINCOLN or BRECKINRIDGE would give rise to such an ill-feeling between the North and South as would result in a crisis detrimental alike to all classes of all sections of the country; because, of all the candidates DOUGLAS alone is not an instrument in the hands of other persons or cliques, but is a man of independence, experience, energy, consistency and knowledge; because he is in favor of a liberal policy in regard to the public lands; and finally, because the German citizens are in favor of a reform in our domestic and foreign policy."

The resolutions were adopted by acclamation.

The meeting was then addressed by Mr. RUDOLPH DOVIAT, Mr. GUSTAV SCHOENKE, and others, in German, and by Mr. LUKE COZANS in English, and adjourned with nine cheers for DOUGLAS and JOHNSON.

THE INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of this Committee was held at its headquarters, No. 193 Bowery, last evening, the President, Mr. ISAAC ROSENBOROUGH, in the Chair. Nothing was done beyond the usual routine business, and the election of a few new members. This Committee is said to number, at present, between 600 and 700 members. It claims to be an Independent Democratic organization, supporting the nominees of the Tammany, Mozart, Breckinridge, Douglas, or any other faction of the party, indifferently, as they may be deemed best deserving of their suffrages. On the Presidential question, the Committee is largely in favor of DOUGLAS—only 23 of its members, as our reporter was informed, being known to be Breckinridge men.

WHAT WILL THEY DO?—The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* has at the head of its editorial columns the following notice, which, it will be seen, is signed by Gen. G. A. SCROGGS:

"The Subordinate American Councils are requested to send one delegate each to the State Council, which will meet in the city of Schenectady, at 12 o'clock M. on Tuesday, Aug. 28, 1860, for the purpose of fixing the time and place for holding the State Nominating Convention of the American Party, and to transact such other business as shall properly come before the Council.

G. A. SCROGGS, President.

JAMES W. HUSTED, Secretary."

Gas Fixtures.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,

Corner of Prince-st.,

in addition to their large stock of rich goods, offer for sale a large assortment of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures of every description, and of the newest styles,—both foreign and domestic manufacture.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1860.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated

NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.

THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Fire at Richmond, Va.—Richmond, Va., Aug. 6 1860.—Messrs Knowles and Walford, Agents: Allow us to add our testimony to the safety of Herring's Patent Fire-Proof Safes. At the fire on the morning of the 4th, in which our Factory and Foundry, with contents, were a total loss, thanks to a "Herring's Safe," our books came out as good as new, although the safe was subject to a red heat. Respectfully yours.

LOWNES & COOK.

$1,000 reward is offered to any person who will show that a Herring's Patent Safe has ever failed to preserve its contents in any accidental fire.

HERRING'S Patent Champion Safes—the most reliable and perfect protection from fire now known—can be purchased only of

HERRING & CO.,

No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

FARRELL, HERRING & CO, Philadelphia.

HERRING & CO., New-Orleans.

Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator is, without doubt, the best tonic Cordial in the world. To those who are suffering from General Debility we would recommend its use, for while it is pleasant to the taste, it is strengthening to the system, and will at once tend to remove all impurities of the Blood, and eradicate all traces of disease. It can be taken by the weakest stomach, while those in good health will at once feel its exhilarating power. We are confident that after using one bottle of this Cordial none will be for a day without it. Dépôt, No. 444 Broadway, and sold by all Druggists.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Hypophosphites.—Dr. CHURCHILL'S SPECIFIC REMEDY for Consumption, Debility, Dyspepsia, &c., &c. Treatise and Circulars gratis. Sold at $1 and $2 per bottle by all respectable druggists, and at the sole General Dépôt, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 43 John-st., New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Shirts.—Fine and cross-plait French bosom shirts, ready-made and made to order from measure. French and English Neck Ties of the latest importation. L. U. BILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.

E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Ladies' Gaiters at 12s.; Slippers and Ties, 6s. and 7s. per pair; Boy's, Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes, all styles and prices. Ladies, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown; best in use. Dépôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all drug and patent medicine stores. Inimitable hair-cutting No. 1 Barclay-st. Infallible Onguent.

Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Company.—all machines warranted to give better satisfaction than any others in market or money refunded. Agents wanted.

No. 538 BROADWAY, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*

We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*

Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

LOCKWOOD—VAN NORDEN.—BEDFORD—VAN NORDEN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 15, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. N. E. Smith, CHARLES LOCKWOOD to MARGARET W., eldest daughter of Thomas L. Van Norden, esq., all of New-York. At the same time and place, by Rev. Charles Whitehead, P. WENDOVER BEDFORD to CORNELIA C., second daughter of Thomas L. Van Norden, Esq., all of New-York.

DOOLITTLE—MARKS.—In Philadelphia, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Thos. M. Martin, PHILO E. DOOLITTLE, of this City, to Miss ELIZABETH MARKS, of Philadelphia.

BARNARD—BARRY.—At Craneville, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 14, by Rev. Hollis Read, D. D., GEORGE G. BARNARD, of New-Paltz Landing, N. Y., to Miss MARY H., daughter of Samuel Barry, Esq.

DIED.

CROW.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 15, MARTHA AGNES CROW, youngest child of Mary Jane and James Crow, aged 22 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 79 North Moore-st., this day, (Thursday,) Aug. 16, at 1½ o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Bronxville for interment.

TAPPEN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 15, GEORGE LITTELL, son of Frederick D. and Sarah W. Tappen, aged 2 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, 17th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 278 West 13th st.

OAKLEY.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 15, RICHARD A. OAKLEY, in the 31st year of his age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral services, at the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison av. and 28th-st., on Friday, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. without further invitation.

RICHARDS.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 15, MARTHA CALHOUN, youngest child of Thomas B., Jr., and Martha Calhoun Richards, aged 1 year and 4 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her father, No. 188 West 32d-st., this day, (Thursday,) Aug. 16, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

FIELDER.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 15, JOHN ALEXANDER, infant son of Alexander and Margaret Louisa Fielder, aged 11 months.

EMMONS.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 12, HERBERT BERTINE, only child of Jennie L. and Hermon L. Emmons, Jr.

PHILLIPS.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Aug. 14, REBEKAH S., wife of Daniel S. Phillips, and daughter of P. D. Myers, of Philadelphia, in the 24th year of her age. Her remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

RILEY.—In this City, on Monday morning, Aug. 13, at his residence, No. 255 West 22d-st., ASHER RILEY, in his 86th year.

His friends, and those of his family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BAKER.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 15, ANSON BAKER, in the 68th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 242 4th st., Washington square, on Friday, 17th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SPENCER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 15, in the 32d year of his age, JOHN M. SPENCER, eldest son of the late Rev. Ichabod S. Spencer.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 104 Pineapple st., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, 17th inst., at 3 o'clock.

WATERBURY.—On Tuesday, Aug. 14, suddenly, while on a visit at Elizabeth, N. J., JANE, daughter of the late Holly Waterbury, aged 45 years.

Her remains will be brought on for interment. Funeral to take place this day, (Thursday,) 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. Geo. H. Ahrens, No. 244 South 1st-st., Brooklyn, E. D. The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brothers, Joseph and William H., are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

HASKINS.—At Newburgh, on Tuesday, Aug. 14, JOHN W., only son of John W. and Emily A. Haskins, aged 9 months and 28 days.

The relatives, friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, this day, (Thursday,) 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at Newburgh, from the residence of John Haskins, Esq.

BROWNE.—At Rye, N. Y., suddenly, on Wednesday, Aug. 15, EUNICE M., eldest daughter of Jacob S. and Mary C. Browne, in the 11th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 34 Horatio st., this day, (Thursday,) Aug. 16, at 2 o'clock P. M.

NOLLMANN.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 15, of consumption, MARGARET A., wife of Francis Nollmann, and eldest daughter of Henry Vehslage, aged 29 years 8 months and 8 days.

Her friends are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 2½ o'clock, from the church in Houston-st., between Eldridge and Forsyth.

WEST.—At Waterford, Saratoga County, N. Y., on Friday, Aug. 3, ALETTA, relict of the late John West, of this City, in the 80th year of her age.

The death of her husband, with whom she had lived 55 years, preceded her own about two years. She was one of the oldest members of the Brick Presbyterian Church in this City, having been connected with that church 46 years.

JACKSON.—At Westchester, on Wednesday, Aug. 15, BENJAMIN A. JACKSON, son of Rev. C. D. Jackson, D. D., aged 12 years.

Notice of the funeral will appear in to-morrow's papers.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,

WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS of the

DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class No. 387, Aug. 15, 1860.

23, 1, 53, 78, 59, 2, 77, 3, 63, 7, 44, 34, 40.

Class No. 388, Aug. 15, 1860.

78, 63, 46, 24, 9, 71, 40, 47, 16, 43, 41, 68, 4, 64.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Aug. 15, 1860.

GEO. C. GORDON,

JOSEPH SEAL,

JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to

WOOD, EDDY & CO.,

Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

EVERY SATURDAY.

EVERY SATURDAY.

EVERY SATURDAY.

SEE TO-MORROW'S

TIMES.

PERFECT FITTING

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WARD, FROM LONDON,

NO. 387 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

UP STAIRS.

RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Made to Measure at $18 per doz., or Six for $9.

MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN,

With fine linen bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in retail stores at $2 50 each.

ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE, AT $2 EACH.

P. S.—Those who think I cannot make a good shirt for $18 per dozen are mistaken. Here is the cost of one dozen $18 fine shirts:

30 yards of York Mills muslin, at 14½c. per yard..	$4 [illegible]
7 yards of fine linen, at 50 cents per yard............	3 [illegible]
Making and cutting..............................	6 [illegible]
Laundry, $1; buttons and cotton, 50 cents..........	1 [illegible]
Profit..	2 [illegible]
Total..	$1[illegible]

SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.

Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.

MARTYRS TO RHEUMATISM,

Sufferers from old sores, sprains, bruises, cuts, scalds, boils, rashes, scrofula or any external disorder kept up by virulent and pustulous matter in the skin, the flesh or the glands, should use

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT,

by which all pain, inflammation, &c., proceeding from such causes is at once allayed, and a speedy cure effected. Dépôt No. 34 Beekman-st. Price 25 cents.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY

READY TO-DAY,

Giving 40 columns of choice STORIES, SKETCHES and POEMS, from the best writers of the day.

Price 4 cents per copy.

For sale everywhere.

$40 PARKER'S SEWING MACHINES. $40

FIRST-CLASS, DOUBLE-THREAD, RAPID AND NOISELESS. Under Patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, &c.

Office—VERNON & CO., No. 469 Broadway.

Agents wanted everywhere.

AT AN ESPECIAL MEETING OF THE HARMONIUM CLUB this evening, W. B. SWAINE in the Chair, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, By the inscrutable dispensation of Divine Providence our dearly beloved associate, THOMAS T. OUTERBRIDGE, has been suddenly and lamentably removed from our midst, the Harmonium Club do deeply deplore the loss they sustained in the demise of their associate, and in his excellent qualities as a man and a citizen; it is, therefore,

Resolved, That the members of this Club do deeply sympathize with his bereaved mother and family in the loss they sustain.

Resolved, That the members of this Club attend in a body the funeral of our associate, with the other bodies of which he was a member, at the appointed hour, to-morrow afternoon.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be engrossed and forwarded to the family of our deceased associate. Signed, W. B. SWAINE, Chairman.

W. HOBSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1860.

THE INDEPENDENT OF THIS WEEK,

Published THIS MORNING,

Opens with a

NEW AND ORIGINAL POEM,

By

MRS. ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING,

Entitled,

"VICTOR EMANUEL ENTERING FLORENCE."

Mrs. BROWNING has become a

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR

To THE INDEPENDENT, and will write frequently for its columns.

AN ADMIRABLE SERMON,

By

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER, D. D.,

One of the latest which he preached before his Summer Vacation.

HORACE GREELEY

Contributes a vigorous article on

"MENACES OF DISUNION,"

Showing that they come from the South, and not from the Republican Party.

SLAVERY IN THE FREE STATES.

A fresh paper from the pen of

WILLIAM M. EVARTS.

In elucidation of the legal principles underlying the famous

LEMMON SLAVE CASE.

"THE LOST ONE."

BY

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D.

TERMS: Two Dollars a year by mail. Two Dollars and a half by carriers, delivered in New-York or Brooklyn.

Address

JOSEPH H. RICHARDS,

No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

FOR SALE BY NEWS AGENTS.

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS,

SUPPORTER, &c.,

ON A NEW AND IMPROVED PRINCIPLE, APPLIED ONLY AT NO. 25 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK. DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLETS GRATIS.

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STORY.

ANNETTE BERGEN,

THE LITTLE BEAUTY

OF

POINTDEXTER PLACE,

WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR

THE NEW-YORK SUN,

BY

MRS. M. A. DENISON,

Author of the Child Angel and other popular stories.

Will commence in the SUN of FRIDAY MORNING, August 17th.

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS DEALERS.

Or served at the residences of Subscribers at 6 cents per week.

The circulation of the SUN for the year, thus far, shows an average of

63,042 COPIES DAILY!!

The capacities of existing machinery for printing morning journals are EXHAUSTED by this immense demand; but it is expected that new improvements will soon enable the SUN to meet a still wider demand, while holding open its columns to the latest news of the morning.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.

WHEN OLIVE TAR IS INHALED, its healing balsamic odors are brought in direct contact with the lining membranes of the *Throat, Bronchial Tubes and all the Air-Cells of the Lungs*,

Relieving at once any pain or oppression, and healing any irritation or inflammation.

WHEN OLIVE TAR IS TAKEN UPON SUGAR, it forms an unequaled soothing and healing syrup for coughs and all throat diseases.

WHEN OLIVE TAR IS APPLIED, its magnetic or concentrated curative powers render it a most speedy and efficient

PAIN ANNIHILATOR.

Olive Tar is not sticky—does not discolor.

Fifty cents a bottle, at No. 442 Broadway, New-York, and by all druggists.

J. R. STAFFORD'S

IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS

Are a soluble preparation of iron and sulphur, identical with that existing in the blood of a perfectly healthy person. Uniting with the digested food,

THEY REVITALIZE AND PURIFY THE BLOOD,

THEY IMPART ENERGY TO THE NERVOUS SYSTEM,

THEY INVIGORATE THE LIVER,

THEY STRENGTHEN THE DIGESTION,

THEY REGULATE THE SECRETIONS OF THE BODY,

AND ARE A SPECIFIC FOR ALL FEMALE WEAKNESSES.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR A PACKAGE.

At No. 442 Broadway, New-York, and all Druggists.

ESTABLISHED SIXTY YEARS.

MEEKS' CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,

333 AND 335 FOURTH-ST., N. W. COR. BROADWAY.

Superior Parlor, Library, Dining and Bed-room Furniture of every style, from the plain and substantial to the elegant and expensive, at reasonable prices. Interior Decorations, Pier Mantel Glasses, &c.

Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

HEAT OVER 500 DEGREES

Will be successfully resisted by one of our IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES, now admitted to be the best safe made in New-York. They will endure one-third more heat than any other safe. Our BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES are without a rival. Call and see, when the above will be satisfactorily proved.

STEARNS & MARVIN.

No. 335 Broadway, corner Worth-st.

STONE PRESERVE JARS.

Green's English Patent self-sealing, without wax or rubber. The most durable and perfect article in use.

For sale by

W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square.

PHYSICIANS ARE GENERALLY LOTH to speak a word in praise of what are called "Patent Medicines." Indeed, it is an article in the code of medical ethics, that a physician who sanctions the use of such remedies cannot be considered a member of the National Association. But there are exceptions to the most stringent rules, and many of the disciples of Esculapius have, actually been compelled, by the force of facts, to recommend Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for those diseases which are particularly prevalent during the Summer and Fall. They have ascertained that there are no remedies in the pharmacopia which can compare with this wonderful compound for the derangement of the system. Thousands of families residing along the low grounds of the western and southern rivers, are now convinced that they have found a medicine peculiarly adapted to their ailments, while in other portions of the country, during the Summer months, the demand for the article is equally large.

Sold by druggists and dealers generally.

FRENCH'S CONICAL WASHING MACHINE—UNEQUALED AND INDISPENSABLE.—Price only $10. Dépôt No. 419 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. Agents wanted in all parts of the United States. Send for a Circular. Address Box No. [illegible] Post-office, New-York City. F. & E. FRENCH.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl a situation to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen at her present employer's this week only. Call at No. 138 Suffolk-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook in a private family; understands cooking and pastry; is also a good meat and vegetable cook; is willing to assist in the washing or ironing; no objection to either City or country. Her daughter, a tidy girl of 16, as nurse or to do light chamberwork or waitress together or separate. Best of City reference. To be seen for two days. Call at No. 219 Sullivan-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, a situation in a private family as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has over 17 years experience in this country as cook. No objections to the country. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman; will assist with the washing and ironing; has good City references; apply at No. 120 8th-st., St. Mark's-place, third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of jelly and pastry; has City reference. Apply at No. 55 Crosby-st., 3d floor, in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT and reliable woman, a situation as good cook, baker of bread, to do washing and ironing or general housework. Has a smart girl 14 years old, very useful. Will go very reasonable together. Good reference. Country preferred. Call at No. 149 9th-st., near Broadway, for two days. Understands dairy.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MOST OBLIGING, hardworking Protestant young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer or to do general housework or chamberwork and waiting; good reference; no objections to country. A small girl wants a place to mind children or do light housework. Call at No 149 9th-st., near Broadway, for two days; a home preferred to high wages.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOMAN, with good reference, wishes a situation; is a good cook; understands all kinds of meats, poultry, game gravies, preserves, &c.; is also a good baker of bread and pastry; would assist in washing and ironing; will go in the country. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy girl, with excellent City references, a situation as plain cook or general servant; makes bread, washes and irons well; does up linen in good style; wages $7. Also, a girl of 12 years, will mind a baby; sews neatly; wages $2. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN wants a situation in a small private family to cook, wash and iron, or as housekeeper. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 31 Marion-st., second floor; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN woman, a situation as cook; would assist in the washing and ironing; she thoroughly understands her business; best of reference given. She can be seen for two days, at No. 155 Avenue A, corner of 11th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman to cook, wash and iron in a private family; good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 87 West 24th st.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY lady in want of a very excellent and reliable servant, for cooking, washing and ironing or general housework, with first-class Brooklyn references, will apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A HIGHLY respectable and competent woman desires a situation as good cook and excellent washer and ironer; makes nice bread and pastry; has no objection to the country; high wages not so much an object as a good place. Apply at No. 378 6th av., first floor, front room.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, WORK BY the day or week at dressmaking; understands making and cutting dresses. Address No. 212 7th av.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED A SITUATION, by a neat competent young woman, as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; is an excellent shirt ironer. Best City reference. Would go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A GERMAN GIRL WANTS a situation as housemaid in a respectable family. Apply at No. 440 8th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a first-class laundress in a first-class family; can do French fluting and manging; call at No. 225 16th-st., between 7th and 8th av., second story, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class seamstress, work by the day or month; can cut all kinds of boys' and girls' clothes, and family sewing of all kinds. Inquire at No. 108 8th av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the millinery store.

AS WAITRESS OR CHILD'S NURSE.—Any lady desirous of procuring a very efficient and most respectable girl in the capacity of child's nurse, or waitress and up-stairs servant, with first-class Brooklyn references, will please apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—COOKS, PLAIN Cooks, Washers and Ironers, Nurses, Waiters, Chambermaids, Seamstress Girls, for up town hotels, boarding houses in city and country. Protestants and others are waiting situations at the first class female servant's office, No. 394 4th av., near 23d-st. A lady in attendance. P. S.—Employers please observe, this office spares no efforts to secure the best and most reliable girls. Twenty smart Protestant girls wanted to-day for special situations.

WANTED—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a strictly temperate single man; is an excellent groom and experienced driver, and can be recommended as such by his late employers, for the last 14 years in this City; has no objection to any part of the country. Address No. 179 Bleecker-st., in sadler's store, this week.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A MARRIED man, who thoroughly understands the care of horses, a situation as coachman; no objections to assist in a garden; best of reference can be given. Apply to CHARLES HORN, No. 42 Hamilton-av., Brooklyn.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—AN ACTIVE AND INtelligent young man desires a situation as coachman and groom, or coachman and gardener. He is a good groom and driver and has an extensive knowledge of gardening. The advertiser is single, a Protestant, and aged 24. Can produce references unexceptionable. A permanent job and a comfortable home more looked for than high wages. Country preferred. Address J. A., Box No. 217 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, or to take care of a gentleman's place by an active married man; is a good practical gardener, having lived over five years in his last situation; can produce the best of City reference for honesty and capability. Address E. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener by a single man, capable of taking care of green-house, graperies, and kitchen gardening departments; is of sober and industrious habits; can come well recommended. Can be seen at, or address F. P., Mr. Reed's seed-store, 807 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a sober, industrious single man, to take care of one horse and cow, if required; has many years' experience, both in City and country, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted by a first class gardener; one who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; would prefer the South. Address L. M., No. 15 John-st., seed-store, New-York, for three days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a young German Protestant, who understands his business well; and has the best of reference from his last place. Call at No. 218 West 37th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS GARDENER, &c.—SEAMSTRESS, &c. Wanted, situations, by a man and wife (no incumbrances), the man as vegetable gardener or coachman; understands his business in both branches, is a good groom; the woman as first class seamstress; can cut or fit children's or ladies' dresses, or would go as chambermaid or waitress. Terms moderate. Good recommendations. Address, for two days, JAMES, Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation as groom and coachman by a Protestant young man; thoroughly understands his business; has good reference and not afraid of work. Address J. F., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN from Scotland, a situation as porter in a store, or any respectable employment. The advertiser is well acquainted with horses, and would be very glad to meet with any respectable gentleman to take him in hand. Is not afraid of hard work, and is willing to deposit $100 as security for his honesty, if required. Address, for this week, A. B. C., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS PORter and to make himself generally useful in City or country, by a young man highly recommended. Can milk, groom, work in a garden, &c. Apply at 74 3d-av.

AS VALET OR WAITER.—A RESPECTABLE young colored man wishes a situation. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a single young man who fully understands his business; can produce good recommendations from families living in the City. Address J. H., care of T. Saunders, No. 147 East 10th st.

AS WAITER, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations for man and wife, together or separate; the man as waiter, the woman as chambermaid and seamstress; both Protestants. Have the highest testimonials. Can be seen for two days at No. 50 Thomas-st., off Hudson.

A WELL-EDUCATED YOUNG MAN, who speaks and writes French and English well, writes a good hand and understands figures, desires a situation; is willing to work and make himself useful; has first-rate recommendations, and expects only a small salary. Address, for three days, L., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE WANTED—NEW OR GOOD second-hand, for furnishing a new house, in exchange for first quality of Western lands. Address Box No. 2,186 Post-office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

GOOD HORSE FOR SALE—SOLD FOR want of use. May be seen at No. 168 Broadway, at the Express Office, this day between 12 and 3. Apply to Mr. SNOW.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME LE DUC'S FRENCH, SPANISH and English Day School for young ladies, will reopen at No. 406 West 23d-st., Sept. 15. Madame will take a limited number of boarders under the age of sixteen. Apply for circulars as above. Advantages unequaled.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

This school, under the direction of Mlle. ROSTAN, of Paris, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 18. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as the pupils will find it much for their advantage to be present the first day.

The course of instruction is thorough, comprehensive and systematic, and designed to combine an accomplished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to Music, Drawing and Painting, and all the classes are under the direction of able and accomplished professors and teachers.

A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family, and will be welcome to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.

Circulars sent if desired.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT

Respectfully announces to Parents and Guardians that her English and French Boarding and Day School will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, No. 32 West 15th-st., at the Bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Breusing's Music Store, No. 701 Broadway. Applications by letter until Sept. 1, will receive prompt attention, on and after which date, Madame C. MEARS BURKHARDT will be happy to receive them in person.

MISS HAVENS

Will resume her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

Her school circulars may be obtained at any time at her residence, No. 260 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts., at the bookstores of Messrs. Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway, and also of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.

Miss HAVENS will be at home after Sept. 1; previous to which date applications for the admission of pupils made to her by letter will receive her prompt attention.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The next academic year of this popular Seminary, delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, two hours' ride from the City, will begin on the 18th of September. Persons desirous of securing the advantages of the superior intellectual, moral and physical training of this institution, should apply immediately to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

P. S.—The Annual Catalogue and Circular may be obtained of T. J. Crowen, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, A. S. Barnes & Co., John-st., or by addressing the Principals.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS

Respectfully inform parents and guardians that their English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 54 West 11th st., near 5th-av., will open Sept. 10. Classes will form on the 17th. Professors have been carefully selected from the most distinguished talent in the City. Private glasses from 2 to 4 P. M. Circulars may be obtained at the principal book and music stores, and at No. 54 West 11th-st., where all applications will receive immediate attention.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 53 West 39d-st.,

Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Miss VAN WAGENEN will be at home after the 1st of September, to receive applications for pupils. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, or of A. D. F. RANDOLPH, Esq., No. 683 Broadway.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 5 East 31st-st.,

Will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after Sept. 1, previous to which date applications made to her by letter will receive prompt attention.

PROF. AGASSIZ' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

At Cambridge, will reopen on Thursday, the 27th of September. In addition to the usual instruction, a course of Lectures on English Literature will be given by Prof James R. Lowell.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.
For circulars, &c., apply as above.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.

The next term of this Boarding-school for boys will begin Sept. 10. For circulars, &c., apply to E. A. FAIRCHILD.

FLUSHING FEMALE INSTITUTE

Will be reopened Sept. 10. For circulars or other information apply to S. K. ROBERTS, Principal, Flushing, L. I.

MISS BALLOW

Will reopen her school for young ladies at No. 24 East 22d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—FIFTH-av., between 41st and 42d sts., will reopen Sept. 12. The institute stages will convey pupils to and from School from the principal ferries and distant sections of the City.

Boarding pupils received into the family of the Principal.

Applications for admission or for circulars made personally or by letter at the Institute.

All communications addressed to
H. M. PIERCE, Principal, No. 437 5th av.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Sec'y Board of Trustees.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT BEDford, Westchester County, New-York. A family boarding school, under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. BOLTON. Location elevated and healthy, with ten acres of well-shaded ornamental grounds; competent teachers employed; highest advantages offered for music, painting, &c. Terms from $180 to $200 a year. Fall term reopens Wednesday, Sept. 5. For circulars apply to Mr. JAMES BATES, American Exchange Bank Building, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st.; at Jackson's mourning store, No. 551 Broadway; or address the Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be opened again on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELESCLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Price's, No. 884 Broadway.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA CO., N. Y.—Mme. Stephani, the celebrated vocalist, will have charge of the [illegible]; Profs. Martin and Wood of the Piano. Term opens Sept. 14. $40 per term of 14 weeks pays board and tuition. Write for a catalogue.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

GERMAN COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE AT BROOKLYN, L. I.—R. SCHMIEDER and J. DEGBUEE, Principals, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3. Boarding pupils received into the family of one of the principals. For circulars, &c., apply at No. 246 Henry-st., or at the School, No. 18 Pacific-st.

$250 PER ANNUM.—AUG. 27 COMMENCES the next term of the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School. Apply for catalogues at the office of GEORGE BLISS, Esq., No. 50 Wall-st. and No. 415 Broadway, or address WARRING & BISBEE, Principals, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will be reopened, at No. 43 East 21st-st., on Monday, Sept. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1, and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Persons desiring a copy of the Annual Catalogue, just published, will please call on WM. W. ROSE, Stationer, No. 68 Cedar-st., New-York; or address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR & Rev. J. R. BOYD.

FEW INSTITUTIONS SO FULLY MEET *the wants of those educating daughters abroad, as the Young Ladies' Institute, Auburn, N. Y. Parents should learn its peculiar advantages from circulars, obtained of Ivison & Phinney, Derby & Jackson, C. M. Saxton & Co., New-York, or of the Principal.*

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Term begins Sept. 13. Circulars at CARTER'S, No. 580 Broadway, and after Sept. 3 at the school.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. $40 per term. Will reopen on Monday, Sept. 3. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

LOCKWOOD'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Boys, at New-Rochelle, will commence the Fall term the 3d September. Cards of terms at No. 420 Pacific-st. and No. 29 Tompkins square, Brooklyn, or of Mr. GEO. UNDERWOOD, No. 142 Fulton-st., N. Y.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—ASHland Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene Co., N. Y. (Both sexes.)
Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Principal.

TO PRINCIPALS.—A FIRST-CLASS SEMInary, clearing $4,000 per year, for sale on easy terms. Satisfactory reasons given for sale. Address Rev. G. G. SAXE, No. 24 Bible-house New-York.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Pupils, male or female, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars, address the Principals. LOCKWOOD & BROWN.

THE MISSES ANABLE'S BOARDING AND Day School, Abbotsford-place, southeast corner of Broad and Pine sts., Philadelphia, will reopen with enlarged accommodations on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REOPEN their boarding and day school for young ladies on Monday, Sept 10, at No. 63 West 26th-st.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS, with terms, reference, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A.M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A PARISIAN LADY TO TEACH THE French language in a private day school. To one thoroughly familiar with the details of the class room a liberal salary will be given. Address stating where an interview may be had, SCHOOL, care of Mr. Lent, Francis' bookstore, for two weeks.

A YOUNG LADY, A GRADUATE FROM a Collegiate Institute, who has had a few years' successful experience in teaching, desires a situation as governess, in an agreeable family, or in some public institution; is well qualified in the ornamental branches. Address A. B., No. 219 East Broadway.

WANTED—A POSITION AS TEACHER OF MUsic and painting in an Institute, by a lady who has taught these branches for many years; would assist in other departments of instruction, if required. Address TEACHER, Box No. 188 *Times* Office, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO TEACH Music, Painting, and the rudiments of French, desires a situation in a seminary or family. Would go South or West. Address M. L. S., New-York Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (THURSDAY, Aug. 16,) at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., near Wall:

Shares.			Shares.		
20	Merchants Ex. Bk..	$50	10	Washington M. Ins.	100
25	N. Y. & Va. S. S. C.	100	5	Relief Fire Ins...	50
20	Grocers' Ins........	50	20	Home Ins........	100
20	Lorillard Ins........	25	70	Washington Ins....	50
59	Chicago & N. W. R.	100	20	Etna Ins........	100
40	Columbian M. Ins..	100	5	American Ex. Ins...	100
10	Mercantile Ins....	50	20	Brevort Ins.......	50
30	Brooklyn Cent. R...	100	50	Hope Ins.........	50
25	Commerce........	100	100	Am. Guano Co......	100
20	Excelsior Ins......	50	50	Hamilton Ins......	15
20	Eagle Ins........	40	40	Metropolitan Ins....	100
16	Resolute Ins......	100	200	Delano Life Pre Coat & Vest Co. (hyp.)	500
30	North River Ins....	25	20	Gt. West'n Mar. Ins.	100
50	Niagara Ins......	50			
50	Wall-street Ins....	20			

$5,000 7 ℔ cent. Chicago City Sewerage S. F. Bonds.
$2,000 Florida Railroad 1st Mort. 7 ℔ cent. Bonds.
$10,000 7 ℔ cent. Mt. Vernon Railroad 1st M. Bonds.
$10,000 7 ℔ cent. Flushing R. 1st M. Bonds.

Next regular sale on MONDAY, Aug. 20. Regular Auction Sales of Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William st., near Wall.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SALE AT AUCTION, MONDAY, AUGUST 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange, OF 170 LOTS OF LAND, BEING THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS UNION HILL, HUDSON COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY, SITUATED ABOUT 2¼ MILES FROM HOBOKEN AND WEEHAUKEN, AND OPPOSITE 42ND STREET FERRY AT NEW-YORK.

This property is opposite the premises of Denning Duer and John Ehlers on the Hoboken and Weehawken Plank Road and Weehawken Turnpike, and accessible by the omnibus line from Hoboken Ferry, and also on the line of the chartered horse Railroad about to be made, and in the neighborhood of large improvements. The sale will afford a fine opportunity for profitable investment, as the nearness of the property to New-York, its easy access, its populous locality, and the continued improvements being made cannot fail to enhance greatly its value.

Part of the purchase-money can remain on mortgage. For maps, &c., apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

A. H. WILSON & Co., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—A. H. WILSON & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, Aug. 16, at 10½ o'clock, the entire magnificent rosewood furniture, &c., contained in the five-story residence, No. 220 West 14th-st., near 9th av., all of which is in perfect order, and will be sold positively and peremptorily, without reserve. The parlors, dining-room, chambers and nursery, are elegantly furnished, including three splendid parlor suites in brocade, piano forte, centre tables, etageres, &c. Parties who wish first-class furniture will have an an opportunity of examining it before the sale by catalogue, as but an imperfect description can be given in an advertisement. Sale positive, rain or shine.

M. GRIFFIN & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, Thursday, at the large brown-stone residence, No. 48 West 16th st., between 5th and 6th avs., commencing at 10½ o'clock, consisting of rosewood piano-forte, fully guaranteed, dining-room suites, pier and mantel mirrors, etageres, bookcases, velvet and Brussels carpets, lace and brocade curtains, shades, oil paintings by eminent artists, statuary, bronzes, rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, bureaux, bedsteads, washstands, bedding, &c. Also, a large assortment of basement and kitchen furniture.

JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP & SON, Auctioneers.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP & SON, will sell on THURSDAY, Aug. 16, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William-st., 400 lots assorted hardware and cutlery, embracing upwards of 800 dozen Tillotson's table cutlery, also 161 dozen American pocket knives. Fine sample cards of pocket and table knives, &c., &c. Terms, four months' credit.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, AUG. 17, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby corner of Pearl-st. Regular weekly sale of household furniture, &c., &c. Also, at 1 o'clock, P. M., one Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, one coach with extra set of wheels, carpenter's tool chest and tools, extra size magic lantern, suitable for exhibition, cost $200, and a quantity of jewelry.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.—J. H. BURLEY will sell THIS DAY at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, feather beds, matrasses, curtains, sofas, sofa beds, carpets, oil-cloths, matting, &c. Giles Richardson, attorney.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING, N. Y.—Situated on the corner of Main and Bridge sts., and lately belonging to Alfred C. Smith. This property (a map of which will be sent on application to D. Hedges) will be offered at public auction on the premises, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 29, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M. For business purposes, it is unsurpassed by any in the village, being well known and centrally located.

Also, at same time and place, a very desirable villa residence on Jamaica av., Flushing; house contains ten rooms, and all in good order; lot 100x200 feet, fully stocked with fruit and ornamental trees.

Also, two lots on Union-st., in the rear of the above, each 50x150 feet.

Also, a house and lot on Prince-st., Flushing, on south side of "Quarterman's Shop," lot 25x100.

Also, two lots in the village of Whitestone, on south-east corner of Washington-av. and Irving-place, each 22x100 feet. For full particulars, apply to C. H. HEDGES, Assignee of Alfred C. Smith, Flushing, N.Y.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK WHO FULLY understands her business and can come well recommended from her late employer, to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 178 East 13th st., to-day, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, two girls to go a short distance in the country for the Summer; one must be a good cook, washer and ironer; the other to do chamberwork and take care of children; must bring good recommendations from their last places. Apply at No. 47 St. Mark's-place, in 8th-st., near 2d-av.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A PROtestant woman, as housekeeper in a large private family, residing within eight miles of this city. None need apply but such as have had some years' experience and can give the best of references. Call at No. 147 East 18th-st., on Thursday, between the hours of 10 and 12.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A HOUSEkeeper in a private family. Liberal wages will be given to a person who is thoroughly competent for this position. Apply for three days, either personally or by letter, at No. 107 Jay-st., Brooklyn.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A GIRL TO DO the general housework of a small, private family; she must understand cooking, washing and ironing, and have good City references. Apply at No. 61 West 36th-st.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A MIDDLE-AGED, EXperienced nurse, to bring up an infant by hand; English or Scotch preferred; must be willing to reside on Staten Island. Address Box No. 3 233 Post-office, New-York, with references; or call at No. 43 Exchange-place, Room No. 10.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A respectable and reliable Protestant woman, who is accustomed to the care of children and is a good seamstress; can have a comfortable home by applying (with good references) to G. P. PUTNAM, No. 115 Nassau-st., New-York.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A WAITRESS—One who perfectly understands her business and can bring the best of City references, and is willing to go to the country. None other need apply. Apply at No. 61 University-place, on Thursday and Friday mornings before 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO SELL MEN'S furnishing goods, from sample, for cash, to the retailers of this and neighboring cities. Address A. B., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, stating salary expected, with reference.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.

Beautifully located, fine grounds, baths, and every convenience. One hour from New-York, from foot of Cortlandt-st., via Morris and Essex Railroad. Trains leave 8:30, 11:30, A. M.; 2, 3:30, 5:10, 6:30, P. M.
C. STRINGER.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON.

This delightful Summer resort will remain open until the 10th of September. For rooms, apply to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Proprietors.

MANSION HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER, SHREWSBURY, N. J.—Messrs. REED & FRY beg to inform their friends and the public that they have re-opened the above house for the season. The proprietors have spared no expense in re-decorating the house, which will be found a most comfortable hotel for families during the Summer. Bathing, fishing, shooting, &c., &c. Easy of access by boats and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. Trains three times per day, after 1st July, per Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND.—SPLENDID bathing, boating, fishing, &c.—Through tickets can be procured at the Long Island Railroad dépôt, South Ferry. Trains leave at 10 A. M. and 3½ P. M.
SAMMIS & DOMINY, Proprietors.

MANCHESTER HOTEL—MANCHESTER, VT.—CHARLES F. ORVIS, Manager. Good accommodations for a few more families may be had at this house, if applied for soon. Terms $6 per week.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE—BY THE EQUINOX COMPANY, Manchester, Vt. Good rooms may be secured at this popular Summer Hotel for three more families. Also, a cottage near the house.

FARMS.

WANTED—A GOOD FARM WORTH (ABOVE THE mortgage) not less than $8,000, in the neighborhood of the Hudson River, either side, between New-York and Albany, in exchange for three brick houses, situated in South Brooklyn, near the Ferry. Address or apply to SANDS BROTHERS, No. 104 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY—WILL exchange for New-York City property; 90 acres; it has good house and out-buildings; ½ mile of Union Landing, 5 miles of Rahway, 20 miles of this City. Apply to WM. S. CHAMBERLAIN, No. 70 Robinson-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 6 Ludlow-st. and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
STATIONERS AND STEAM PRINTERS,
No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS
AT EVERDELL'S.

See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin tie for cards, &c., No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN obtain good board in a private family; house and table first-class; dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms for two from $7 to $8 a week. Inquire at No. 39 West 16th st.

BOARDING.—VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH board, can be obtained by families or single gentlemen, at No. 151 East 13th st., one door West of 3d-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO HANDSOME parlors, unfurnished, on second floor, with bed-rooms on third floor; also, a large front room on the third floor furnished, in a small quiet family. The house is beautifully situated, with all modern conveniences; the parlors would be let separately if desired. For particulars apply on the premises, No. 20 Harrison-st., near Clinton.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife can be accommodated with a large well-furnished room, with large pantry, on second floor; also a room on third floor suitable for a gentleman and his wife or a single gentleman, at No. 64 West Warren-st. Location convenient to Wall-st. and South ferries. Unexceptionable reference given and required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—GENtlemen can be accommodated with board at No. 34 Cranberry st., corner Willow, one block from Columbia, and in the immediate vicinity of Wall and Fulton ferries. Modern improvements in the house.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Persons wishing board may find pleasant connecting front rooms on the second floor; also, one on the third floor, by calling at No. 87 Hicks st., corner of Pineapple. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain good board and pleasant rooms in the brown stone English-basement house No. 26 Willow-st., between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Also a single room, with grate and closet. Terms moderate to desirable parties. Unexceptionable references given and required.

TO CHRISTIAN FAMILIES.—THE ADVERtiser would like to secure board from the 1st of September, for himself and wife in a private family of refinement and high-toned Christian character. Style is not desired, nor will much attendance or attention be expected. The most unexceptionable references will be given and required. Address PINE STREET, Box No. 112 *Times* Office, stating location, terms, meal-times and other relevant particulars.

20 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET has recently changed proprietors, and has been thoroughly refitted and furnished; small families and single gentlemen can now secure pleasant rooms for the Winter by immediate application, where they can enjoy home comforts in one of the most eligible locations in the City. Table good, and private to those who wish it. References required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD WANTED—BOARD AND ROOM, WITH some respectable private family, by a single young man, engaged in business down town. He would prefer to go somewhere where there is young company, and where he can feel like being at home. Address JAMES, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN and wife, in a very respectable private family on Brooklyn Heights; to dine at 1 or 2 o'clock; parlor, bed room and large closet required. Boarding houses will not answer. Address, with name, description of rooms and terms, B. M. H., Brooklyn Post-office.

TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECOND floor, front, with board; also, a single room, in a first-class house, convenient to cars and stages. Apply at No. 71 14th-st., first house west of 6th-av.

MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 58 EAST 16th-st., has to let, with board, rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished. Transient boarders can be accommodated.

A PLEASANT PARLOR TO LET, WITH board, in a private family, in Brooklyn. House pleasantly situated, near the ferries. Address G. F. M., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD AT $4 50 PER week for gentlemen only, in a good healthy location, about 1,500 feet above the level of the sea; 100 miles from this City by the New-York and Erie Railroad four miles from dépôt. First-rate fishing in large, natural ponds with rowboats on, without charge. For further information apply to E. VAN ORDEN, No. 85 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO SMALL FAMILIES can obtain good board and pleasant rooms at a farm house, where there are no other boarders, at Ramapo, near Sufferns Station, one hour from Jersey City by the New-York and Erie Railroad. For particulars inquire of H. T. WINTER, No. 484 6th-av., in the Coal Office.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—TWO OR three large rooms are now vacant in the farm mansion of the late Charles Underhill, which can be had on immediate application to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR A young gentleman, about one hour's sail from the City. Address (stating full particulars) R., Box No. 2 565 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD ON A farm at South Orange, N. J. For particulars apply to Mr. JOHN D. FREEMAN, Post-office, South Orange, N. J., or to M., Box No. 1,771 Post-office, New-York.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
A NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BRASS
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 421 Broome st.
PIANOS TO RENT.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
For churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms.
No. 283 BROADWAY.
Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.

This magnificent instrument, (patented in the United States May 3 1859,) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mdlle WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LISZT, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the dépôt: $45, $60, $100, $135, $185, $235, $260, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to

BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 283 Broadway. Importers of Busson Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

H. WORCESTER'S
IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES,
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.

Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.

Pianos to rent.

STEINWAY & SON'S GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS

Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.

Warerooms Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.

First class, for sale, to let, or sold on instalments, on favorable terms. Superior Harmoniums, of nine varieties, for churches, &c., from $175 to $400.
J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOS—PIANOS.
HAZLETON BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
THE FULL IRON FRAME AND OVERSTRUNG BASS PIANO-FORTE,
IN ALL STYLES OF CASES,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
Warerooms, 99 Prince-st., near and west of Broadway.

LINDEMAN & SONS, NO. 636 BROADWAY, who have been established for twenty-five years as manufacturers, take pleasure in offering their new scale, over-strung, full iron framed PIANOS, which combine beauty with equality, power of tone and elasticity of touch. These Pianos are highly recommended by the following eminent artists: Gustav Satter, Carl Anschutz, John N. Pattison, Max Maretzek, W. G. Dietrich, John Suckert, Gustav J. Stoeckel.

A LADY—A PUPIL OF THALBERG—WHO has had long experience in musical instruction, is desirous of making arrangements with a school in New-York or Brooklyn to give lessons two or three times a week, on the piano only. Address CARTER, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

J. & C. FISCHER, NO. 356 BROADWAY, near 14th-st., offer at a great bargain a selected assortment of iron frame overstrung pianos, warranted; also, a large round corner piano, little used, $165; one 6½ piano, $90; one melodeon, piano style, $65.

TENORE.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES A SITuation as Tenor singer in a quartette choir in a Brooklyn church—Presbyterian or Congregational preferred. Address, stating location of church, terms, &c., H. W. H., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

ACCORDIONS, PIANOS, MELODEONS, guitars, flutes, violins, strings for all instruments. The largest assortment of music and musical instruments in the country, at lowest prices. Country orders filled. MILLET'S Music Store, No. 329 Broadway.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron frame Pianofortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION as music teacher in a school or family, South; best of references given. Address FOWLER, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

BEST AND CHEAPEST PIANOS AND Melodeons, at the warerooms in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av. T. H. CHAMBERS.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

HOTELS.

TRAVELERS! DRIVE DIRECT TO THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, Broadway, cor. Houston-st., New-York. Conducted on the European plan, in first-rate order throughout, having all the appointments of the best hotels. Clean rooms, good fare, prompt attention and moderate charges. S. E. MEAD.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Recently occupied by the late A. L. Gomez, at Bulls' Ferry. A beautiful country seat containing about 11½ acres of land, being one of the most valuable and healthy locations on the west side of the Hudson River, and commanding an extensive view of the same, situated at Bulls' Ferry, New-Jersey, distant by land about five miles from Hoboken, along the new Hudson River Turnpike Road—one of the most beautiful drives in the world. A regular ferry is running between 42d st., New York and Weehawken—two miles from the property. The Fort Lee steamboats leave every two hours from foot of Spring-st., landing within a quarter of a mile of the house. The dwelling-house is two stories high, about 46 feet front and rear, and is made of brick, covered with wood. It contains 13 rooms, with two wings one story high and basement running the entire width of the house, and containing a never-failing supply of water. On the grounds are three wells of water, of most excellent quality, and a large cistern. There are eleven terraces under full cultivation with the Isabella grape vine. Seven thousand pounds of grapes have been produced in one season. The property also contains a commodious stable—two stories high—greenhouse, and an extensive building under glass for white grapes. A further description is unnecessary, as it is presumed no person will purchase without viewing the premises. For particulars apply to WM. H. FRANKLIN, No. 5 Broad-st., New York, who will give all necessary information as to terms and price, and will also furnish cards to those persons desirous of seeing the place.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach-house; gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance,) carpenter's shop, tool-house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 20 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had by the 1st of July.

TO LEASE, AT ASTORIA, L. I.—FURnished or unfurnished, the late residence of Horner Whittemore, Esq., deceased. The premises embrace a commodious two story and basement double house, supplied with gas and furnished with chandeliers and fixtures throughout, and about an acre of land, and are situate on Perrott-av., within three minutes' walk of the steamboat landing and Hell Gate Ferry, in one of the most desirable locations in the village. Possession given on the 1st of September next. The steamboat *Mattano* makes six trips daily each way between New York and Astoria, leaving Fulton-slip, N. Y. For particulars, apply to JOSEPH LAROCQUE, No. 91 Merchants' Exchange, New York.

FOR SALE—AT HYDE PARK, DUTCHESS County, New-York, the beautiful residence of the late Hon. Jas. K. Paulding, consisting of about 86 acres of highly-cultivated and finely-situated land, unsurpassed in formation and prospects by any on the banks of the Hudson River. The buildings consist of a large and convenient mansion lodge and cottage, with large barns, coach-house and other out buildings, all in good order. For terms and particulars apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or to
HOMER MORGAN, 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE AT OLD LYME, CONN.—The house is large and built in the best manner; carriage house, barn and other out-buildings thoroughly built and conveniently arranged; about 20 acres of land attached; distant one mile from the railway station and steamboat landing. Four trains daily to New-York. Steamboat every evening. The grounds are laid out handsomely, with forest, evergreen and fruit trees, grape vines, &c. Will be sold with or without the whole amount of land. Terms easy. Apply to
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TO LET.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR RENT OR LEASE.—The undersigned offers for rent or lease, upon reasonable terms, all that portion of their four-story brick building fronting on Pennsylvania-av., between 14th and 15th sts., which has been occupied by Messrs. J. C. & H. A. Willard for the last six years, in connection with their hotel, containing thirty-two rooms in the second, third and fourth stories, with a very large room on the ground floor, in the rear of their store, sixty feet long, the whole width of the building; each room being supplied with all the necessary fixtures for gas and water. The owner intends making such necessary alterations and improvements as will make the property in every respect suitable for a hotel or boarding-house; and as the location is in the immediate neighborhood of the President's house, the Treasury Buildings, and other Departments of the Government, they feel confident that in the hands of a judicious and managing person a profitable business could be realized from the property. There is a large basement to the building, with a front entrance, which would be included with the other portion if desired. Address E. OWEN & SON, No. 212 Pennsylvania-av., Washington, D. C.

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17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing; Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
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21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough, and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
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N. B.—The boxes, Nos. 1 to 15, are small size. Nos. 16 to 32, large size, and in making up a $2 or $1 case, this must be remembered. The vials are uniform in size and price, and in sending for a vial case, no attention is necessary on this point.

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Look over the list, make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express free of charge.

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The case contains ten specific remedies, suitable for all diseases or ailments to which domestic animals are subject, together with a complete annual of directions for use, so plain and simple that every farmer or breeder can readily use them. The remedies are put up in large one oz. vials of liquids, and the entire set, and book, will be sold at $8. Single vials, with directions, at $1 each. Sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of price.

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Dr. VANHEKKEREN, No. 645 Broadway, above Bleecker, attends female diseases and removes obstructions, by medical and surgical treatment. Hours 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Charges moderate. Advice free. His celebrated medicines $1. Address, Box No. 3,772 Post-office, New-York.

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The Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has been taken by hundreds of people, for Scrofulous Humors with great benefit. It may be given to children with perfect safety. DIRECTIONS.—Take a table-spoonful three times a day, before meals. For a child, one-fourth the dose for an adult. Prepared by A. D. COPELAND, No. 184 Summer-st., East Boston. Sold by HORACE FARRINGTON, No. 87 Kilby-st., Boston, Mass., Wholesale and Retail Agents for Mass., and by all apothecaries in the vicinity of Boston. $1 per bottle. None genuine unless signed by CHAS. F. GARDNER. Sold by JENKINS & MACY, No. 67 Liberty-st., and all the Apothecaries on Broadway.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author at his private residence, No. 438 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

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Aug. 6, 1860.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 34 CITY EXCHANGE, Boston, Aug. 13, 1860.
The Bonds of this Company, maturing 1st October next, will be paid on and after this date, with accrued interest, on presentation at this office.
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
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No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price-current of Insurance Stock issued semi-monthly.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000.—"CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until THURSDAY, the 16th day of August, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by chapter 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, July 13, 1860.

The said stock will consist of two thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly free from taxation, the principal redeemable Nov. 1, 1876, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt."

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain, for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 18, 1860.

PROCLAMATION.—BY VIRTUE OF AND IN accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "an act in relation to the payment of the principal and interest of the State debt," approved Feb. 22, 1859, I, JOHN WOOD, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby notify all whom it may concern, that on the 15th day of September, A. D., 1860, at the American Exchange Bank in the City of New-York, I will pay the bonds of the State of Illinois hereinafter particularly designated in this proclamation. And by virtue and in pursuance of said law, I do further notify all whom it may concern that the interest upon each and all of said bonds will cease from the time of payment specified in this notice, to wit: from the said 15th day of September, A. D., 1860, viz.: Bonds issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act to fund the arrears of interest accrued and unpaid on the public debt of the State of Illinois," approved Feb. 13, 1857, to wit: Bonds numbered 98, 99, 180, issued to the Auditor, P. A., of Illinois, in trust for State Bank of Illinois: Nos. 1437, 1551, issued to Alsop & Chauncey in trust; Nos. 1647, 1648, 1649, 1650, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1654, 1655, 1656, 1657, 1658, issued to Ira Davenport; Nos. 1668, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1700, 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1719, 1720, 1721, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1731, 1732, 1733, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1738, 1739, 1740, 1741, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750, issued to Hope & Co., of Amsterdam.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set { SEAL } my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, at Springfield, this 10th day of August, 1860.
JOHN WOOD.
By the Governor.
O. M. HATCH, Secretary of State.

SCIOTA AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of Coupons from the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due May 1 last and previously, will please send the same to the undersigned for collection. Interest will be allowed thereon to, but not beyond, Sept. 1 next.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons on the bonds of the above Company, due Aug. 15, 1860, will be paid at the office of J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place, New-York.

$5000 TO LEND ON BOND AND MORTgage on city property.
BENJAMIN VAUGHAN ABBOTT,
No. 41 Park-row.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND
SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital	$500,000
Surplus, Aug. 1, 1860	133,584
Total	$633,584
Liabilities	$6,400

The Directors have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual cash dividend of 4½ ℘ cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on demand; and also a
"DIVIDEND TO POLICY HOLDERS,"
of 25 ℘ cent. on the earned premium of all "Participating Policies," (according to terms of agreement,) for which scrip will be issued on 1st October next.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
T. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE RECEIVERS OF THE NEW HOPE Delaware Bridge Company hereby give notice to the holders of certificates issued by them, that they will pay a pro rata dividend of two and thirty-three hundredths per cent. (2 33-100) on said certificates, as declared by the Chancellor of New-Jersey, on and after the 20th instant, at the Lambertville Bank, New-Jersey, which, with the former dividend of fifty per cent., will be a final settlement of their accounts.
JOHN RUNK, A. C. DAVIS,
M. H. JENKS, SAMUEL LILLY,
LAMBERTVILLE, July 14, 1860. Receivers.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, Cor. Broadway and Wall-st., New-York, Aug. 3, 1860.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a-half Per Cent. has been declared on the Capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable at the Office in the City of New-York on and after the 20th of August inst.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 7th to the 20th of August inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO. has accumulated funds amounting to over $3,000,000 and on the 1st of January, 1860, declared a Dividend of FORTY-FIVE per cent. Dividends are annual and are paid in cash. Papers furnished (gratis) by
JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents, No. 11 Wall-st., N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. Co., New-York, Aug. 4, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable to the Stockholders on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

MACHINERY.

TO MACHINISTS.—A PROPELLER ENGINE and boiler is wanted for a boat capable of towing lighters of 30 tons against the tide—engine to be strong and of the simplest construction; the boat to be about 18 or 20 feet long, or as small as can carry such an engine. Answers will state lowest price and how much horse-power such boat would require. Address E. F. T., Times Office.

BOARDMAN'S PATENT STEAM BOILER saves thirty per cent. in fuel. Cylinder boilers can be altered and enlarged. Send for a circular. H. BOARDMAN, No. 160 Broadway, New-York.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction; she feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband, also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth give her a call, at No. 231 3d-av., above 18th-st. Ladies 50c, gentlemen $1.

MADAME LA MARS HAS REMOVED TO No. 58 Varick-st., near Charlton-st., where she describes all diseases which afflicts humanity; will give you a bird's-eye view of your whole life, &c. Furnished rooms for lying-in women. Terms moderate.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the firm of WORTH & BELL is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding business of the late firm will be closed by F. W. WORTH, who will sign in liquidation.
F. W. WORTH,
WM. J. BELL.
Each of the parties will be found at their late place of business, No. 38 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1860.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD.
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1860.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 3 of an act of the Legislature, passed on the 14th day of April, 1857, entitled an act further to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize the formation of Railroad Corporations and to regulate the same," passed April 2, 1850, notice is hereby given that the freight hereinafter described, which has remained in the possession of this Company, unclaimed for more than one year next preceding the date hereof, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Freight Depot of the Company, on Foster-st. in the village of Watertown, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of September, 1860. The sale will be commenced at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and will be continued until the whole of the unclaimed freight referred to is sold, to wit:

No.	Description of Articles.	Names and Marks.	Where Left.	When Left.
1	1 cutter	Bertram	Camden	Nov. 22, 1855
2	2 pair shafts 1 box	Bertram [C]	Camden	April 26, 1859
3	56 skeins and boxes 26 bolster plates	F. Fifield	Camden	March 10, 1857
4	1 box soda fountain	F. H. Conant	Camden	June 15, 1859
5	1 bbl crackers	A. W. Ransom	Camden	June 15, 1859
6	1 keg liquor	C. Ward	Camden	July 19, 1859
7	1 bbl. glassware	E. W. & G. T. Solomon	Williamstown	Ap. 12, 1859
8	1 stove, 1 oven	E. Hunt	Williamstown	July 13, 1859
9	1 bx trees	Mrs Anna f. Heald	PP. Manor	April 24, 1859
10	1 bbl. castings	A. Harman	Adams	Jan 31, 1853
11	Lot furniture	G. Martin	Adams	Jan 31, 1853
12	3 boxes	W. L. Jones	Adams	Oct. 31, 1856
13	1 case cigars	H. O. Bradish	Adams	March 24, 1857
14	1 bbl forks	S Canfield, Morristown	Watertown	April 30, 1862
15	3 bdl. forks	George Lyon, Richville	Watertown	April 30, 1852
16	2 bdl. forks	Chas. Coon, Gouverneur	Watertown	April 30, 1852
17	2 bdl. f'ks, 1 bdl. hoes	M. Barber, Richville	Watertown	April 30, 1852
18	1 bdl. scythes	S Canfield, Morristown	Watertown	July 21, 1852
19	2 chairs	J. Harden	Watertown	Sept. 25, 1852
20	1 half bbl. fish	H. Wilson	Watertown	Nov. 30, 1852
21	1 basket	W. F.	Watertown	Nov. 30, 1852
22	1 trunk	E. Tanner	Watertown	Dec. 26, 1852
23	1 box	J. Gray	Watertown	Feb. 19, 1853
24	1 case	W. G. Noyes	Watertown	Feb. 19, 1853
25	10 pcs castings, 1 bx.	A. Blake	Watertown	Oct. 14, 1853
26	2 churns	S. Smith	Watertown	Oct. 12, 1853
27	1 box	C. P. Hunt	Watertown	Nov. 3, 1853
28	2 pieces castings	P. Nichols, Great Bend	Watertown	Dec. 6, 1853
29	1 bbl.	Thomas Allen	Watertown	Dec. 22, 1853
30	2 bdl. L. rods	R. Lambert	Watertown	April 28, 1854
31	1 bbl.	J. Drake	Watertown	Oct. 31, 1854
32	1 package	C. Miller	Watertown	Nov. 3, 1854
33	7 cases glass	J. Fairbanks	Watertown	Nov. 10, 1854
34	1 bbl. varnish	J. Hickins	Watertown	Dec. 31, 1854
35	1 box	F. Thrall	Watertown	May 8, 1855
36	1 box	J. Fassett, Deer River	Watertown	May 24, 1855
37	1 pair scales	W. W. Hunt	Watertown	Aug. 31, 1855
38	3 boxes, 1 bbl	E. K. Randall	Watertown	Oct. 22, 1855
39	2 boxes	L. W. Peck	Watertown	Dec. 31, 1855
40	1 wagon, 1 sleigh	J. Butterfield	Watertown	Nov. 24, 1855
41	1 chest	T. Countryman	Watertown	March 20, 1856
42	1 cutter	S. James	Watertown	March 20, 1856
43	1 sleigh	S. Moree	Watertown	June 30, 1856
44	3 boxes	F. Marshall	Watertown	Sept. 26, 1856
45	1 box	G. W. Dunfield	Watertown	Nov. 7, 1856
46	1 box	W. H.	Watertown	Dec. 14, 1856
47	6 bbls & 2 bxs paint	H. B. Deane	Watertown	March 31, 1857
48	1 piece castings	J. G. H.	Watertown	March 26, 1857
49	1 bdl scythes	Strong & F	Watertown	Aug. 7, 1857
50	1 tea chest	James Simpson	Watertown	Oct. 3, 1857
51	1 bdl. castings	J. C. Layman	Watertown	Sept. 4, 1857
52	3 boxes soda	Strong & F	Watertown	Oct. 14, 1857
53	1 separator	Isaac Walt	Watertown	Oct. 26, 1858
54	1 bag salt	E. Frink	Watertown	
55	1 box	E. F. Butterfield	Watertown	
56	1 box water	W. Dunham, Denmark	Watertown	
57	2 half bbls. liquor	O Bishop, Watertown	Watertown	Jan. 28, 1859
58	1 bbl. iron	Doty, Watertown	Watertown	March 29, 1859
59	1 box L. glass	R. H. & S. Howel	Watertown	May 9, 1859
60	2 bedsteads	No Mark	Watertown	Unknown
61	1 bbl	No Mark	Watertown	Unknown
62	1 chair	No Mark	Watertown	Unknown
63	2 washtubs	No Mark	Watertown	Unknown
64	1 box glass	No Mark	Watertown	Unknown
65	3 baskets	No Mark	Watertown	Unknown
66	1 box	No Mark	Watertown	Unknown
67	1 chest tea	No Mark	Watertown	Unknown
68	1 sack waste	No Mark	Watertown	Unknown
69	1 bdl iron	No Mark	Watertown	Unknown
70	1 keg	No Mark	Watertown	Unknown
71	1 trunk	M. K.	Watertown	Unknown
72	1 box	B. & G. W. Copeland, Clarendon	Watertown	Unknown
73	1 box	G. Hampson, Antwerp	Watertown	Unknown
74	1 bdl. shovels	A. P. & B.	Watertown	Unknown
75	1 bdl. wood	J. Loomis	Watertown	Unknown
76	1 bbl.	A. H. Monroe	Watertown	Unknown
77	2 churns	M. Richards	Watertown	Unknown
78	1 scythe blade	S. E. Woodward, Camden	Watertown	Unknown
79	1 box	W. L. Beecher	Watertown	Unknown
80	11 pails	No Mark	Watertown	Unknown
81	1 piece casting	A. Smith	Brownville	July 31, 1858
82	1 trunk	J. E. Shaffer	Brownville	July 25, 1857
83	2 straw cutters	F. R. Clark	Limerick	Dec. 18, 1851
84	1 box	S. B. Starr	Limerick	May 30, 1853
85	1 F. Mill	E. Maynard	Limerick	March 10, 1857
86	1 ½ bbl. liquor 2 kegs	M. Gunn	Limerick	June 14, 1859
87	2 pcs. marble	H. Houghton	Chaumont	April 23, 1859
88	1 empty bbl	J. Franklin	Chaumont	May 18, 1859
86	1 ½ bbl. liquor	J. E. Phelps	Chaumont	June 15, 1859
90	1 horse-power 1 cleaner 1 box	D. H. Crandle	3 Mile Bay	Oct. 13, 1858
91	1 bdl. Snathes	M. B. Robson	C. Vincent	Sept. 30, 1857
92	1 box castings	Wm. Vincent	C. Vincent	Dec. 9, 1859

ADDISON DAY, Superintendent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made at the City of Albany, on the 31st day of July, 1860, the undersigned, receiver, &c., on THURSDAY, the thirtieth (30th) day of August, 1860, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, will sell at public auction, and upon the premises in the City of Albany, all the right, title and interest which the late firm of W. & J. Treadwell, Perry & Norton, or any of the said firm had, or which the undersigned, as receiver, &c., has, in and to the premises in said city, known as the Eagle Furnace, situated in Beaver, Hudson and Daniels streets, and which was occupied by said firm in their business, together with certain adjoining property leased by said firm and occupied by them in connection with said furnace, with the shops and buildings on said premises, and the boilers, steam engines and shafting, cupolas, machinery and fixtures therein, and the tools and implements connected therewith, and upon said premises, and used therein, in the manufacture of stoves by said late firm; the whole forming a complete establishment for the manufacture of stoves; to be sold in one parcel for cash, subject to the mortgage incumbrances on the real estate.

The undersigned will also sell at the same time and place, in pursuance of said order, and for cash a lot of coal and iron, on hand in said Eagle Furnace, and the horses, carts, harness, stable furniture, office furniture, and other property in use at said Eagle Furnace, now in his hands as receiver.

The undersigned, at the same time and place, in pursuance of the said order, will also sell all the patterns and flasks used in the said business by said late firm and now in his hands as receiver, the same to be sold in one lot without division.

The undersigned, at the same time and place, and in pursuance of the said order, will also sell in lots and parcels, a very large and extensive assortment of the stoves manufactured by the said late firm, now in his hands, as receiver, comprising among others, The Economist, The Independent, The Western Oak, The West Wind, The Governor and the Star of the North, (oval and round,) together with parlor stoves, hollow-ware, stove furniture, &c.

Catalogues may be had at the time and place of sale, or a few days previously, on application to the undersigned.

The terms of sale for the stoves, stove furniture, hollow ware, &c., are as follows: for purchases not exceeding $500, cash; for purchases exceeding $500 and not exceeding $3,000, six months' credit, secured by notes payable at Bank in Albany, with one or more satisfactory indorser or indorsers; for purchases exceeding $3,000, and not exceeding $10,000, a credit of six, nine and twelve months, with interest after six months, secured in like manner; for purchases exceeding $10,000, a credit of six, nine, twelve, fifteen and eighteen months, with interest after six months, secured in like manner. Dated Albany, N. Y., August 4th, 1860.
JAMES C. COOK,
Receiver of the effects of the late firm of W. & J. Treadwell, Perry & Norton, Albany.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM H. SWAN IS DULY AUthorized to sign our firm by procuration.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RARE CHANCE FOR A STATIONER.—THE stock, fixtures and lease of the Stationery Store of E. H. TRIPP, No. 272 Greenwich-st. (between Murray and Warren sts.), are offered for sale at a great bargain. This is a fine opportunity for any one who desires to engage in a good and profitable business. The stand, being one of the oldest in the City, has a permanent and profitable retail trade, which, with proper attention, could be greatly increased and is also well located for a jobbing business. The stock on hand is in good condition, and well adapted to the locality.

The whole will be sold at a great bargain if application is made immediately. Inquire at the store, No. 272 Greenwich-st., or of A. B. CAPWELL, Assignee, No. 16 Wall-st.

MILITARY.

MILITARY OFFICER WANTED.—A GENtleman now holding a commissioned office in a regiment of the Third Brigade, consisting of the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Fifty-fifth, is about to resign his position; but before doing so, and in order that his Company may not be inconvenienced, he desires to find a suitable person to offer in his place. To a competent and energetic man, an election can be assured, as this proceeding is had with the consent of a majority of the officers and privates. For particulars, &c., &c., address OFFICER, Box No. 3,894, Post-office.

COCKROACHES AND WATER-BUGS, moths, bed-bugs, fleas, and all insects, destroyed surely by the ROHO. No poison. Price 25 cents; five for $1. E. W. SHELLY, Agent, No. 66 Barclay-st.

RAILROADS.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
On and after July 9, the steamboats TAMINEND and ALICE PRICE will leave Robinson-st. Wharf (north side) at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M., connecting with cars at Port Monmouth. Returning will leave Long Branch at 6½ A. M. 8½ A. M., and 6½ P. M. The ALICE PRICE will make an extra trip EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 6 P. M., from foot of Robinson st., meeting an extra train for Long Branch and other stations.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, June 25, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams' Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 2:30, 4 and 6 P. M.; [or White Plains, and all way stations, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depot.] For Croton Falls 8:45 A. M., stopping at Williams Bridge and stations above; for Dover Plains, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations above; this train runs to Millerton Saturday evenings; for Albany, 10:15 A. M., Express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford Croton Falls, and stations north. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 5 and 7 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, 6 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; this train leaves Millerton every Monday morning at 5:[illegible] A. M.; Croton Falls, 6 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., stopping at all stations north of White Plains.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:30 P. M. (Sundays included.) Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:30 A. M. Emigrant 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 6:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:35 (Sundays included,) and 9:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Summer arrangement for pleasure travel. Trains leave 26th-st. station as follows:
10:15 A. M.—Express for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Sharon Springs, Niagara Falls, Lake George, Lebanon Springs, and Lake Mahopac, connecting at Albany with New-York Central Railroad for Sharon Springs, Niagara Falls, and all places west. Also, with trains for Saratoga and all points north.
8:45 A. M.—For Croton Falls, connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc, and at Croton Falls with stages for Lake Mahopac.
4:30 P. M.—For Dover Plains, connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc, and at Croton Falls, with stages for Lake Mahopac.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) 8 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., for Piermont and Suffern; 9 A. M. for Piermont. Leave Suffern at 6:50 A. M. and 7 P. M., and Piermont 6.15 and 7:40 A. M. and 3:40 and 8:15 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Nyack, New City and Haverstraw.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—Trains leave Cortlandt st. for Schooley's Mountain, Budd's Lake, and Lake Hopatcong, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. After June 30, Saturday Express train, at 5:10 P. M.; returning, leaves Hackettstown on Mondays, at 6 A. M.; arriving in New-York at 9:35.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, 5:35 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.—Pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the Public Printing," passed March 5, 1846; and an act entitled "An act concerning the Laws, Journals, and Documents of the Legislature," passed May 12, 1847, the undersigned hereby give notice that they will receive sealed proposals until the fourth day of September next, at noon of that day, for executing the Printing for the Senate and Assembly, and for the Secretary of State, the Comptroller, the State Treasurer, the Attorney-General, the State Engineer and Surveyor, the Superintendent of the Bank Department, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Adjutant-General, the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, the Commissioners of the Land Office, the Canal Auditor, the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, and all other printing for any and every of the State officers, for the term of two years from the expiration of the present contract.

Separate bids will be received for the Senate, Assembly or Public Offices or for the Printing of either of the Public Offices, the whole to be performed in the same style and execution as that furnished on the 5th March, 1846.

For the Senate and Assembly Journals, the proposals should state the price for composition, presswork, paper, pressing and folding of each signature of eight pages, 800 copies, and also for any additional number that may be required.

For the Senate and Assembly Bills, the proposals should state the price for composition, presswork, paper, pressing, folding and stitching each signature of four pages, 300 copies, ordered by either house, and the rate for one hundred additional copies of each signature that may be required—the paper to be cap writing paper of quality equal to that used for the Senate in 1846, weighing not less than 25 pounds to each ream of 17½ by 28½ inches, and the work in all respects to be executed in the same manner—the lines in each section of the bills to be numbered and with sufficient space between them for interlining words.

For the Senate and Assembly Documents, the proposals should state the price for composition, presswork, paper, pressing, folding, gathering and stitching each signature of eight pages, 800 copies, and the price for printing and furnishing not exceeding 500 additional copies, also the price for not exceeding 1,000 additional copies; also the price for not exceeding 3,000 additional copies; also the price for not exceeding 5,000 additional copies; also the price for all additional copies over 5,000. Said proposals to state a sum which the total printing for the Senate shall not exceed; also a sum which the total printing of the Assembly shall not exceed.

Each page of documents or journals must be set in Small Pica type when practicable, containing 1588 ems; but should it be necessary to put [illegible] in smaller type, or what is termed rule, or rule and figure work, the size of the page must not be reduced. When it is necessary to put the matter in tables, the work will be estimated in the same manner as though it was printed in page form, allowing 16 pages or a double signature for each sheet of 19 by 24 inches, and the allowance thus made is to include every charge. The paper to be used for the Legislative Documents and Journals must weigh at least 28 pounds to the ream of 19 by 24 inches, and the quality must be equal to the best used in printing the Senate Documents of 1846.

Samples of the blanks and other printing required for the Public Offices and the Canals, may be seen at the Canal Department and the other Departments; and the proposals must state the price by the hundred for blanks of every description used in any of the Departments.

For all printing in book or pamphlet form for any of the State Offices, or for circulars or cap or post paper, the proposals should state the price for 1000 ems for composition, restricting the estimate to the printed lines, and separately the price for paper and presswork, folding and stitching for 100 copies and the rate per hundred for each additional hundred required.

To every proposal or bid for the performance of all or any portion of the printing above specified, (and but one proposal or bid will be received from any one person, firm, or party in interest, for the performance of the same work,) there must be annexed a guarantee, subscribed by a guarantor of sufficient ability, that the person or persons making such bid, will, if the same be accepted, enter into a contract according to the terms thereof and give the security required by law in such case, within ten days from the time he or they shall receive notice of the acceptance of his or their bid; and to every such guarantee there must be annexed a certificate of the Secretary of State, Comptroller, Attorney-General, Treasurer, State Engineer and Surveyor or the Judge of the county where the guarantor resides, that the guarantor is a man of property and able to make good his guarantee.

Each proposition must be sealed up with the guarantee, and directed on the outside, "Proposals for Assembly Printing" or for any other portion of the printing embraced in this notice as the case may be; and when thus sealed up and directed, the proposition should be inclosed in a separate envelope, and directed to the undersigned, or either of them.
ALBANY, July 21, 1860.
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.
jy24-law1S4

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MONTROSE MITCHELTREE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the Subscriber, at his residence, No. 67 West 47th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of January next. Dated New-York, the 19th day July, 1860.
WILLIAM MITCHELTREE, Executor.
ja-law-6m-Th.*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS MAHANEY, late of the City of New-York, farmer, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Francis Byrne, No. 122 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 30, 1860.
ANNE MAHANEY, Executrix,
JOHN R GRAHAM,
my31 law6mTh* Executor of said deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY W. COLYER, late of the City of New-York, livery-stable keeper, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the house of Abram Beekman, No. 38 First-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 7, 1860.
MARY COLYER, Administratrix.
ABRAM BEEKMAN, Administrator.
mh8-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. HOPKINS, late of the City of New-York, butcher, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 194 Chrystie-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 13, 1860.
MARIA F. HOPKINS,
Administratrix.
je14-law6mTh

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

GARAPSENE OIL AND PAINT CO. ARE now prepared to furnish Oil, superior in its quality to camphene. P. PAGE, W. VAN WYCK, 165 Fulton-st.

SHIPPING.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.
TOUCHING AT ST. JOHNS N. F.
Carrying the British Mail and Government Dispatches.

The Steamers comprising this Line have been approved by the Admiralty, and are the
NEW IRON SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS
CONNAUGHT....4,400 tons burthen.
LEINSTER....4,400 tons burthen.
MUNSTER....4,400 tons burthen.
ULSTER....4,400 tons burthen.
PARANA....4,400 tons burthen.

The next departures will be the
PARANA, Capt. HEENAN, TUESDAY, Aug. 28, from Boston.
CONNAUGHT, Capt. LEITCH, TUESDAY, Sept. 11, from New-York.

Rates of passage to any part of Ireland on a Railway, and to the principal cities of England and Scotland:
First Class, $100, $90, and $75, according to stateroom accommodations. Third Class, $30, including cooked provisions.
And to St. Johns, N. F.: First Class, $35. Third Class, $20.
Children under 12 years half price; under one year free. Third Class passengers are required to furnish beds and tins.
Persons taking passage at New-York for the steamers sailing from Boston will receive free passage from New-York to Boston.
The steamers of this Company have been constructed with the greatest care as regards safety and comfort, combined with model and propelling power, and are built with water-tight compartments. They are confidently expected to surpass, in speed and rough weather qualities, any vessels ever built, and are replete with elegancies and conveniences.
An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. Persons wishing to send for their friends, can obtain return tickets at low rates.
For freight or passage apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Sept. 15.

DAILY LINE FOR
CAPE MAY
AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA
SANFORD LINE STEAMSHIPS,
From Pier No. 14 North River.
At 5 o'clock P. M., Sunday excepted.
Steamers BOSTON,
DELAWARE
and KENNEBEC.
Goods forwarded South and West free of commission.
THROUGH IN TWENTY HOURS.
FREDERICK PERKINS, Agent.

THE STEAMER
GREAT EASTERN.
JOHN VINE HALL, Commander,
FOR MILFORD HAVEN, ENGLAND, VIA HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.
The GREAT EASTERN will sail for the above ports on THURSDAY, Aug. 16. From Milford Haven there is railroad connection with all parts of Great Britain, and daily by steamers with Ireland. Special trains will be in readiness on the arrival of the ship at Milford Haven, to carry passengers to London and the North at reduced rates of fare.
First class passengers only will be taken, and the price is fixed at $150.
A limited number of first class passengers will also be taken from New-York to Halifax at a charge of $35 each.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
No. 78 South-st.

STEAMER OF SEPT. 22.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP
ILLINOIS,
Capt. F. K. LEFEVRE,
Will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, New-York, at noon on SATURDAY, Sept. 22, with mails, passengers and specie for England and France.
PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin....$120 | Second cabin....$60
Third cabin, to Havre....35 to Southampton....30
D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAMER OF AUGUST 25.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail Steamship
ADRIATIC.
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will sail from pier foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, August 25, with mails, passengers and specie for the above ports.
For freight or passage apply at the Office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, (Room No. 4,) No. 88 Wall-st. I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.
The ADRIATIC will leave on her next voyage SATURDAY, 6th October.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP NAVIGATION COMPANY.
The steamship PARANA will sail from Boston via St. Johns, N. F., for Galway, on the 28th August.
For freight or passage apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.
THE GREAT EASTERN FOR MILFORD HAVEN.
The steamer ISLAND BELLE will leave the wharf foot of Hammond-st., on THURSDAY next, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, to convey passengers to the ship. GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$130
Second Cabin Passage....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$110
Second Cabin Passage....60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 8.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, Aug. 15.
EUROPA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 29.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, Sept. 5.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, Sept. 12.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, jewelry, specie, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—THREE STEAMERS A WEEK—U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—After Saturday, August 18, there will be dispatched, three steamers a week, commencing with the COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY; on TUESDAY, August 21, to be succeeded by the MARION, Capt. FOSTER; on THURSDAY, August 23, and the JAMES ADGER, Capt. ADAMS, on SATURDAY, August 25. Rates of passage with through tickets as follows: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $35; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, Ga., $21; Charlotte, N. C., $22; Columbia, S. C., $20; Charleston, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The Adams Express Co.'s Great Southern Express, is carrier on the steamers of this line. The Express Agents South will give information as to sailing-days, fare, &c.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, leave every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., calling at Old Point Comfort to land passengers.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parish, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
Excursion tickets to Richmond or Petersburgh, and back, $15. To Norfolk and back, $12.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—TRI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave from Pier No. 4 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To New Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $35; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Charlotte, N. C., $22; Columbia, S. C., $20; Charleston, $15. The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, succeeds on Tuesday, Aug. 21. The MARION on Thursday, Aug. 23, and JAMES ADGER on Saturday, Aug. 25. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. J. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4, N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places: To New Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $30; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $21; Atlanta, $21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 50; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.
For freight and passage apply at No. 13 Broadway.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. WM. C. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 16, at 4 P. M.
Passage to Savannah, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $21; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50, including carriage fare in Savannah.
Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

$3 SHOES AND GAITERS—AT JONES', NOS. 10 and 12 Ann-st. A new style, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT "JOHN HART,"
Alias "CONFIDENCE," FOR SALE CHEAP.
Hull 180 feet long, 28 feet beam, 8½ feet hold. Engine 36-inch cylinder, 9 feet stroke. In good condition and now running. Apply to
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

NO DUST, NO COAL-GAS.
FOR MAMARONECK, NEW-ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND, WHITESTONE AND THROGG'S NECK, (Zerega's Dock)—Fare only 25 cents.—The swift steamer ISLAND CITY leaves James-slip every day at 4 P. M. No dust—no coal gas.

AUGUST, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, POINT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.
The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean House and Long Branch.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Aug. 7, 7 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 6, 5 P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 8, 7½ A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 7, 11 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 9, 8 A. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 8, 11½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 10, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 9, 12 M.
Saturday, Aug. 11, 9½ A. M.	Friday, Aug. 10, 1 P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 11, 2½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 11, 6½ A. M.
Monday, Aug. 13, 4½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 13, 12 M.
Tuesday, Aug. 14, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 14, 6 A. M.
Wed'day, Aug. 15, 3½ P. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 15, 6½ A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 16, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 16, 7 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 17, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 17, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 18, 4 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 18, 8 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 20, 6½ P. M.	Sunday, Aug. 19, 4½ P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 21, 7 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 20, 10½ A. M.
	Tuesday, Aug. 21, 11 A. M.

Fare 25 cents. Local River fare 10 cents.

AUGUST, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, BRANCH PORT AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. COLLINS, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., North River.
The LAURA will connect with this boat for Little Silver and Ocean Port, every day, Sundays excepted.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Tuesday, Aug. 7, 11 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 7, 6½ A. M.
Wedn'day, Aug. 8, 11½ A. M.	Wedn'day, Aug. 8, 7 A. M.
Thursd'y, Aug. 9, 12½ P. M.	Thursd'y, Aug. 9, 7 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 10, 1 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 10, 7½ A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 11, 2 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 11, 9 A. M.
Sunday, Aug. 12, 9 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 11, 3 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 13, 7½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 12, 4 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 13, 11½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 13, P. Bay only, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 14, 6 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 13, 3 P. M.
Wedn'dy, Aug. 15, 6½ A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 14, 3 P. M.
Thursd'y, Aug. 16, 7:40 A. M.	Wedn'dy, Aug. 15, 3 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 17, 7:40 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 16, 3 P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 18, 8 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 17, 3 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 19, 8 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 18, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 20, 4½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 20, 6½ A. M.
	Tuesday, Aug. 21, 6½ A. M.

Fare, 25 cents. Local River fare, 10 cents.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.
FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after July 2, 1860, the steamers FLUSHING and ENOCH DEAN will run daily, Sunday excepted, as follows:
LEAVE FLUSHING.
Flushing, 7:45, stopping at College Point.
Enoch Dean 9:00, stopping at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing, 1:00, stopping at College Point and 10th-st.
Enoch Dean 3:00, stopping at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing, 5:15, stopping at College Point and 10th-st.
RETURNING, LEAVE NEW-YORK FROM FULTON MARKET.
Flushing, 9:30, stopping at College Point and 10th-st.
Dean, 1:00, stopping at College Point.
Flushing, 4:00, stopping at College Point.
Dean, 5:00, stopping at College Point.
Flushing, 6:45, stopping at College Point.
Sunday Schools, Picnics and Excursion Parties taken at reduced rates, on application to the undersigned, at Fulton Wharf, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., daily. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL, CONnecting with stages to Lakes Mahopac and Mohegan. The AURORA, Capt. Anning Smith, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY DAY, at 8 A. M., landing and fare as follows: at Yonkers, Hastings and Dobb's Ferry. Fare to Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, and Grassy Point, 25 cents. Verplanck's, and Peekskill, 40 cents. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.) and 30th-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—FARE, 50 CENTS.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt. Wm. A. VAIL, will leave Oliver slip, East River, every day at 12 o'clock noon, running in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer BRIDGEPORT, will leave Peck slip every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with all the express trains. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat Alida will leave Jay-st. pier daily, at 8 30 A. M., (touching at 30th-st. pier,) returning to the City at 6.30 P. M. Passengers for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, or any point West, can make sure connection at Poughkeepsie. Baggage transferred free. Fare seventy-five cents.

FOR CORNWALL.—ON AND AFTER SATURday, Aug. 11, the steamer ALIDA will land at Cornwall, on both her upward and downward trips.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT AND GREENPORT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having elegant staterooms and other accommodations all new, will leave Pier No. 22 James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—THE steamer JOHN BROOKS will leave Peck-slip every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 1 P. M., arriving in Bridgeport in time for the cars of the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroads. Fare, 50 cents. Freight taken. T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents, No. 113 South-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 A. M., connecting at Albany with trains to Saratoga and the West. Seventy-five cents to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, RED BANK, MIDDLETOWN, &c.—Direct, via steamboat and railroad, at regular hours, and no detentions from low water. See advertisement in railroad column of this paper.

FERRY TO CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The Naushon will run daily through the season, leaving Amos-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½; Spring-st. at 9¾, 12¾, and 3¾, pier 4 North river, at 10, 1 and 4. Fare, with a return ticket, 25 cents.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE CITY OF HARTFORD or GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sunday excepted) at 5 P. M. Cabin fare $1 50, Deck, $1.

FOR PERTH AMBOY—LANDING AT CHELSEA, Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge, and Totten's Dock. The steamer THOMAS HUNT leaves the foot of Barclay-st., N. R., daily, at 3½ P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars, see bills.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.
The Central Railroad of New-Jersey will sell Excursion Tickets during the Summer, through this region; commencing June 9. Fare for the entire Excursion $7 50. Tickets good for ten days. Leave Cortlandt-st. at 6 and 8 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M. Leave Pier No. 2 North River at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Apply for tickets at either place. For further information, apply to H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

EXCURSION DOWN THE BAY TO WITness the departure of the *Great Eastern* for Europe, on THURSDAY, August 16. The Harlem and Spuyten Duyvil Navigation Company steamer *Tig*, will leave the Century-House, near King's Bridge, at 1 P. M., stopping at Fordham Landing, Morris Dock, Tomlinson's Woods, High Bridge, Macomb's Dam, Harlem, 120th st., 86th-st. (Yorkville,) and Peck slip; leaving Harlem at 1.30, 86th-st. at 1.45, and Peck-slip at 2.30 P. M.; from thence around the *Great Eastern* at anchor, after which she will proceed down the Bay to Sandy Hook, affording a splendid view of the Lower Bay and open ocean; returning will meet the "great ship" on her way down the Bay. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents. Should the weather prove stormy the excursion will not take place.

GRAND COTILLION EXCURSION, AND WALK ON THE OCEAN'S BED—PERILS OF OCEAN DIVERS ILLUSTRATED.—SATURDAY, Aug. 18, S. B. HOFF, in full submarine armor, will descend into the sea and walk from Cliffwood Grove to Keyport, a distance of one mile, on the bottom of the ocean. Immense anchors will be thrown into the sea and recovered, to illustrate the perils of ocean diving. Any person desiring to don the armor and visit old ocean's caves will have an opportunity. The splendid barge NEW BALTIMORE is chartered for the occasion, and the upper deck set apart for dancing. Leave 43d-st., North River, 7; 23d-st., North River, 7½; Amos-st., 8; Spring-st., 8½; Catharine-st., East River, 9 A. M. Tickets 50 cents, on the boat only.

CHEAP FARE TO THE FISHING BANKS every TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, 12½ cents each way. The steamer HERO, Capt. Hancox, leaves Robinson-st. at 8 o'clock; Spring-st., 8¼; Pier No. 4 North River, 9; Peck-slip; 9:10 A. M. Returning by 4 P. M. Dinner, bait and fishing tackle provided.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of
SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON
OVAL, HALF-OVAL, and HALF-ROUND IRON,
ANGLE AND T IRONS, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS,
HORSE-SHOE IRON—"PERU" BURDEN'S and GRIFFIN'S,
HORSE-NAIL RODS—TYP XLT and H. BRANDS,
PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS.

NEW-YORK WIRE RAILING COMPANY.
HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM,
Removed to No. 594 Broadway, New-York,
Next door above Metropolitan Hotel.
Manufacturers and dealers in Iron Railing, Farm Fences, Iron Gates, Verandahs, Iron Furniture, Castings, and general variety of Ornamental Iron Work.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 376 Grand-st., N. Y., and No. 287 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $5; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina, $20; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver and tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets cleaned, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, has removed to No. 50 West 19th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

'Tis time, ye Muses, that ye op'd your eyes;
Naught should escape your notice 'neath the skies;
Attune your lyres, your loudest notes prolong,
And celebrate the MUSEUM in song.

O, wondrous place! where earth, and sea, and air
Have pour'd their wealth of marvels rich and rare;
What hues and shapes of beauties mingle here!
And strange as fiction Nature's truths appear.

Ye need not search with fear the living deep,
To view what mysteries 'neath its waters sleep.
Here, MIMIC OCEANS many kinds display,
That deck its depths, or in its waters play.

Nor yet commit thy keeping to the sea,
And roam through lands as yet unseen by thee;
But here is life-like grandeur rise
The pride and splendor of those foreign skies.

And here, from ASIA'S jungles, AFRIC'S sands,
From torrid, temperate, and frozen lands,
E'en creatures live that breathe the sultry air,
Or roam the frigid wastes forever bare.

Here the SEA LION foams in useless rage,
And monstrous serpents sting in vain their cage;
While others once at war, 'tis strange to tell,
A "HAPPY FAMILY" together dwell.

Here live and breathe, and oft together chat,
A LIVING SKELETON and a MASS OF FAT,
And others born of AFRIC'S sons of toil,
Fairer than daughters of Europe's soil.

Here, too, the stage presents its wonted sway;
O, soon will dawn its bright, refulgent day!
But time and patience fail—come, come and see,
The cost, cents twenty-five—how small the fee!

The Muse dropped to sleep just a minute too quick, and neglected WOOD'S MINSTRELS, who appear every Afternoon and Evening in NEW-YEAR'S CALLS, and other amusing performances.

WINTER GARDEN.
NOVELTY IN NEW-YORK.
MONDAY, AUGUST 20,
TRANSFORMED
BY
A MAGIC TOUCH.
This elegant Theatre will change on the above date into
THE PSYCOMANTHEUM
OF
PROFESSOR ANDERSON,
PROFESSOR ANDERSON,
PROFESSOR ANDERSON,
GREAT WIZARD OF THE NORTH,
AND
COSMOPOLITAN MONARCH OF ALL MAGICIANS;
Being his
First appearance in New-York after an absence of eight years, and after having completed a
CIRCUMTERRANEAN TOUR
IN SEARCH OF THE WONDROUS!
Through Europe, Egypt, India, Australia, the Sandwich Isles and California.

PROFESSOR ANDERSON regrets that his engagement at the Winter Garden is limited to three weeks. Had it been in his power to have protracted his sojourn he would have done so, feeling confident that he would have been amply recompensed. The engagement, however, will commence on August 20, and positively terminate on September 9, being 18 nights in all, with six day performances—one every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. A longer stay was contemplated, but owing to the proprietors of the Winter Garden having a previous understanding with Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, three weeks is the full extent of the period of Professor ANDERSON'S occupancy.
THE NEW ENTERTAIMENT
Will be entitled
A NIGHT IN WONDER-WORLD
OR,
MAGIC, MYSTERY AND MIRTH.
The metamorphosis will be complete, and the thaumaturgy of turning the Winter Garden into a Psychomantheum fully effected on Monday, August 20.
PRICES.—The Dress Circle and the whole of the Parquette, including the present Orchestra Stalls, will be 50 cents. Family Circle 25 cents.
Seats taken during the day will be reserved either in the Dress Circle or Stalls without extra charge.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager....Mr. Joseph Jefferson
Stage Manager....Mr. James [illegible]
Musical Director....Mr. Thomas Baker
Scenic Artist, J. E. Hayes | Prompter....T. [illegible]
CONTINUED SUCCESS
THURSDAY, Aug. 16,
And every evening till further notice,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
Mrs. JOHN WOOD....as....Florence
Mr. JOS. JEFFERSON....as....Asa Trenchard
Mr. E. A. SOTHERN....as....Lord Dundreary
Mr. COULDOCK....as....[illegible]
Mr. PETERS....as....[illegible]
Mr. T. BURNETT....as....[illegible]
Mr. STODDART....as....Sir Edward
Mrs. CHANFRAU....as....[illegible]
Mrs. VINING....as....Mrs. Mountchessington
Miss JEFFERSON....as....Augusta
AND
MISS SARA STEVENS....as....Mary Meredith.
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY BY HAYES.
AMERICAN COUSIN POLKA,
By THOMAS BAKER,
Will be performed every evening.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; commencing at 8 precisely.
Seats may be secured one week in advance.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
BENEFIT OF
MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
On which occasion
Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
have kindly volunteered.
TO-NIGHT.
THE IRISH LION.
Tim Moore....Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
After which,
THE CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY.
Melissa (with song)....Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
To be followed by
BARNEY THE BARON.
Lord Barney (with song)....Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
To conclude with
MISCHIEVIOUS ANNIE.
Annie, assuming six characters, with songs and dances....Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE
TO-MORROW, by desire,
DOMBEY AND SON.
Capt. Cuttle....Mr. FLORENCE
Performances commence at 7¾ o'clock.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S OPERA HOUSE.
No. 585 Brodway, opposite Niblo's Garden.
R. M. HOOLEY, S. C. CAMPBELL and G. W. H. GRIFFIN, Proprietors.
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 13, and Every Evening.
THE STAR TROUPE OF THE PROFESSION,
HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS,
Comprising the following well-known artists:
BILLY BIRCH,
His first appearance since his return from California.
T. UNSWORTH,
S. C. CAMPBELL, Master EUGENE,
Signor OLIVEIRA,
The great Solo Violinist, late of the Drayton Opera Troupe,
G. W. H. GRIFFIN, R. M. HOOLEY,
J. B. DONNIKER, J. C. REEVES,
AUG. ASCHE, E. J. MELVILLE,
J. T. BOYCE, J. J. HILLIARD, &c.
Who will have the honor to appear in the best
ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT
Ever offered to a New York audience. For particulars, see programme.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; Private Boxes $3.

CLOSING EXHIBITION
OF
STEAMER
GREAT EASTERN.
ON
MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
13th, 14th and 15th inst.,
THE LAST OPENING OF THE SHIP
PRIOR TO HER DEPARTURE FOR ENGLAND
On the 16th instant.
Visitors will find steamboats at the wharf, foot of Hammond-st., every half hour from 8 A. M. until 6 P. M.
Tickets may be obtained on the wharf at 50 cents each.
Children under twelve years of age, half price.
J. H. YATES, Secretary.

WINTER GARDEN.
TO-NIGHT,
last night but two of the
RAVELS,
and benefit of
MR. FRANCOIS RAVEL.
On which occasion Mme. Francois Ravel, late
YRCA MATHIAS,
in her favorite Ballet of
VIVANDIERE.
First time of the Pantomime
SECRET MARRIAGE.
Last night of
BIANCO.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THIS EVENING,
CINDERELLA,
PROCESSIONS, DANCES AND FETES.
ZOYARA,
THE HANLONS,
DUVERNY, DEBACK, SEBASTIAN, and all of
NIXON'S ROYAL TROUPE.
Admission....50 cents.
GRAND MATINEE on WEDNESDAY, at 2 O'CLOCK.
LOOK FOR THE CURRICULUM;
OR,
TRIALS AMONG THE NEW-YORK GYMNASTS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietors....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 16, 1860,
The performance will commence with
KING LEAR.
To be succeeded by the
SKETCHES IN INDIA.
Concluding with PADDY CAREY.

THE BAY AND CITY OF NEW-YORK,
AT SUNRISE.
A large Painting by
GEORGE L. BROWN,
On exhibition from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., at the
CRAYON ART GALLERY,
No. 754 Broadway, corner of 8th-st.
Admittance 25 cents. GEO. WARD NICHOLS.

WHITLOCK'S
FREE GALLERY
OF OIL-PAINTINGS,
No. 396 CANAL-ST.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

LIQUID RENNET,
FOR PREPARING SLIPS AND JUNKET.
These most nutricious desserts can be prepared in a few minutes without the slightest trouble. Directions for use on the bottle. For sale by GEO. McBRIDE, SMITH & CO., Agents for the manufacturers, No. 188 Front-st.

BLAIR & WYETH'S
LIQUID RENNET,
For making in a few minutes
DELICIOUS DESSERTS.
For sale by all Grocers and Druggists.
Wholesale Depot No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.

LOAN OFFICES.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED HOUSE OF
J. B. & J. SIMPSON,
Founded 1822,
Nos. 25 Chatham-st. and 19 North William-st.,
Continue to loan money in sums to suit, on
PERSONAL PROPERTY, DIAMONDS,
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. For SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

News of the Rejection of the Treaty Received.

Progress of the Liberals—Miramon's Position and Prospects—General Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Saturday, July 28, 1860.

By the arrival of the steamer *Pocahontas* at Vera Cruz, we received early this month the news of the final rejection of the Treaty—or at least that it was laid over until the next session, which I consider about the same thing.

This information is not very consoling to us in our present position, for we had been looking to its ratification as a guarantee that the present struggle would soon terminate. The money aid it would have given to the Liberal Government would have placed them so far above the Church authorities in point of effective means—particularly in the impoverished condition of the latter since the failure of their Bankers here—that they would undoubtedly have soon triumphed. As it is, however, the Liberals are doing bravely; but they have to resort to a more passive policy than they would pursue, if they had means to promptly and efficiently move the large forces they have now in the field.

The Treaty I consider entirely dead, and doubt if it will ever be taken up again. If the Liberals are in as strong a position next December as there is now every probability of their being, you can rest assured they will refuse to hold it still open, for many of the strongest party leaders are opposed to making so great commercial concessions; and nothing but the necessity of the case forced them to accept its conditions and to adhere to it during the time fixed for the exchange of ratifications. But that time having elapsed without the United States having the good sense to accept it, they do not feel that it is now necessary for them to keep it open. The United States has lost a chance which perhaps will never occur again.

The political events of this month have not been of great importance.

MIRAMON has retreated from Lagos to Leon—suffering on the way a considerable loss from the harassing attacks of the Liberals. He seems to have lost his former activity and courage, and now spends his time in puerile amusements, getting drunk every night, and behaving generally like a real "calavera" (rowdy) as he is.

He has with him about 2,000 men, and appears to be waiting for reinforcements and resources from the Capital, where they can ill afford to spare them, before attempting any movement.

He has sent his right hand man, DIAZ, his Minister of Justice, to this city to raise money, and prepare a *pronunciamento* in favor of MIRAMON as *Dictator*, so as to get rid of the difficulty in which he finds himself involved with the foreign diplomatic corps, by ZULOAGA's decree depriving him of his title as President Substitute. DIAZ has not yet succeeded in either point of his mission. First, with regard to money he is unsuccessful, because no banker dare now make a business with the Miramon Government; and second, he cannot get the foreign Ministers to again recognize him, because they have lost faith both in his prestige and his ability to accomplish anything, and they are disgusted generally with his conduct, and besides, the new Spanish Minister, PACHECO, who is the most active, has espoused the cause of the brothers CUEVAS, and desires to make one of them President. By this you will see that the making of *Presidents*, on the Church Party side, is rather a curious proceeding, somewhat ludicrous in its aspect, as well as almost entirely a *foreign* affair, quite regardless of the wishes of the Mexican people or the prescriptions of the Constitution, and in this light at utter variance with the Napoleonic doctrine of satisfied nationalities.

By and by, it is to be trusted, England and France will see that the policy adopted by the United States is the only true policy, and that the Liberal, Constitutional Government should be recognized as the only legitimate and lawful government of this country.

Meanwhile the resources of the Church Party are completely exhausted, and we have, therefore, to expect in this city new forced loans and contributions. That of last month, amounting to one per cent. on capitals, has not yet been collected in full, but already another of 2½ per cent. has been decided upon by these robber authorities, and will be published and enforced in a few days. Foreigners and Mexicans are in a fair way to be completely ruined if these proceedings continue much longer.

In this city every man is now against the Miramon Government, and even the strongest "Conservadores" acknowledge that this state of affairs cannot be allowed to continue, and that they would prefer to see the Capital occupied by the Liberals rather than any longer endure the arbitrary exactions of the Church authorities, whose only object is to steal as much money as possible. And yet this city of 200,000 inhabitants is still domineered over by 2,500 miserable soldiers in the hands of the Church.

An outbreak must take place, however, before long. One object of Gen. DEGOLLADO and the other Liberal chiefs in not marching more promptly on this city, and taking it by force, is because they see the natural and rapid tendency of events, and they wish to save the destruction and loss of life which would occur in the attacking and defence of a town so strongly fortified as this place now is.

Besides, while the Church has still so large a number of troops left, they would arouse them to the strongest fanaticism in the defence of this their last stronghold.

The process of natural dissolution which is now going on in the ranks of the Church party is the most powerful and speedy weapon of the Liberals.

The forces of OGAZON are still before Guadalajara, and, with the demoralization now prevailing, that city must soon fall into his hands.

ORTEGA, of Zacatecas, is marching to attack MIRAMON with 4,000 men, and BERRIOZABAL, with a force of 3,000, is near Queretaro, which has not the means to offer a successful resistance.

Everything is in favor of the Liberal cause, and if they had the means for more energetic action, they could finish the revolution in a very short time.

DEGOLLADO had just given another proof of his noble disposition, and the humane principles upon which he is determined to conduct the struggle for the restoration of order, by dispatching an order to CARVAJAL, who took the Bishop of Guadalajara prisoner, when preceding MIRAMON from Guadalajara to Lagos, to set him unconditionally at liberty. It was proposed that the Bishop should be exchanged for URAGA, but URAGA wrote that he preferred that he should be set unconditionally at liberty, and DEGOLLADO, in his dispatch to CARVAJAL, states that as the Liberal forces had thus far set all their prisoners at liberty, after in vain offering them in exchange for URAGA, and although such a course had not been met with a corresponding return from MIRAMON, he could not now commence by retaining as a prisoner a non combatant, even if he were one of their most influential enemies, and that he must be set at once at liberty. The entire course that has been pursued by Gen. DEGOLLADO during this long struggle, his patient perseverance, his unflagging energy, and his uniform humanity and desire to avoid the unnecessary shedding of blood or personal loss, is worthy of the highest praise. It is the same course that on another but a more prominent field is gaining for GARIBALDI the honor and applause of the civilized world.

A conducta is advertised to leave for Vera Cruz on the first of the month, but it is doubtful if the merchants will intrust their funds to the care of any troops the Church party control. The duties are fixed at twelve per cent., of which the Church Government gets eight per cent.—a sheer illegal extortion—and the Constitutional Government the regular rate established by the national tariff, four per cent.

The conducta which left Guanajuato on the 8th of this month arrived safely at San Luis, and doubtless is by this time in Tampico. ***

GOV. HUNT AGAIN.—On Saturday evening last Gov. HUNT addressed a Bell and Everett ratification meeting in Buffalo. His speech was little more than a repetition of the one delivered at Lockport and Albany. Gov. HUNT denied, however, most emphatically, the charge that he and his friends were going for DOUGLAS. He did not think, however, that to demonstrate this fact they were under the necessity of nominating a separate electoral ticket, so as to give the State to LINCOLN beyond the possibility of a doubt. He repelled with scorn and contempt "the charge that the Constitutional Union Party were hostile to freedom." "We," said Gov. HUNT, "are safer friends to freedom than the Republicans are. Have they ever liberated a slave? Have they ever taken any steps to do so? They want this agitation kept alive for purposes of personal aggrandizement. I have respect for a class of men who think that the party will become conservative and have gone into it with that hope, but they will have a very brief and uncomfortable time. The party is controlled by agitators, and by men who do not desire the peace and harmony and safety of the country." Gov. HUNT still labors under the delusion that the cause which he advocates is to triumph; at least he said so as he concluded his speech.

Capt. Samuel Jones, of the First Artillery, is talked of as the probable successor of Col. Hardee at West Point.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

WEST WASHINGTON MARKET.

THE CASE NOT DECIDED.

The collector of the City revenues has not as yet received any portion of the back rents due the City from the West Washington Market, which have been paid to the special receiver during the past two years. They amount to over $30,000, and this being a sum worth fighting for, it is quite probable that the parties who entered into the speculation, Messrs. BRENNAN & TAYLOR, will carry the case to the Court of Appeals. Thus far, however, no steps have been taken with that view, and the ten days allowed by the Supreme Court are passing away very rapidly. If the notice of appeal and bonds which must accompany it, are forthcoming on Monday, the tenants of the "disputed territory" will, of course, pay their rents into the City Treasury. As it has been rumored that the City Inspector proposed a change in the rents heretofore charged, it is well enough to say he has no such intention, but that tenants will continue to pay the rates fixed by Messrs. BRENNAN & TAYLOR.

NEW PARKS IN THE FOURTH-AVENUE.

A great and certainly most needed improvement, combining utility with beauty, has just been completed by the Superintendent of Lands and Places, in the regulation of the Fourth-avenue Parks. Many years since, the Common Council devoted the space on the Fourth-avenue, over the tunnel of the Harlem Railroad, which reaches from Thirty-fourth-street to Fortieth-street, to public uses as Parks, and directed the Street Commissioner to have them fenced in, planted and properly arranged. Time passed on but the Parks were not forthcoming, and then came the war between the Railroad Company and the owners of property in the vicinity of the tunnel, which resulted in the withdrawal of steam below Forty-second-street. The present Street Commissioner, acting under proper authority, has made the Fourth, or, as it is now called, Park-avenue, one of the most beautiful locations in the City. Four Parks have been fenced in with a handsome iron railing, having a passage-way of about sixty feet on each side for carriages. The grounds have been laid out in the most tasteful manner, and at the proper season, deciduous and other trees will be planted, while flowers and shrubbery will be placed on the beds prepared for them. The unsightly mutilations of the Railroad Company have been replaced by handsome glass vault lights, and the whole appearance of the grounds is so altered that a party who had seen them only a year since would fail to recognize the locality now.

CROTON WATER RENTS.

Every house-owner knows that unless his Croton water rents are paid on or before the 31st day of July, in each year, he will be taxed five per cent. additional on the amount due. Acting on the principle of never doing to-day what can be done to-morrow, some thousand or more house holders deferred the payment of their water rents until the 31st of July, thereby imposing an extraordinary amount of labor on the clerks of the Department, and in many cases losing an entire day in awaiting their turn. On the 31st of July, the Receiver of Water Rents collected $72,244 86, and the Accountant charged with making the entries and rendering the amount to the Comptroller, was only enabled yesterday to present his accounts to that officer and deposit the monies received on that day. The accounts fill one hundred and fifty foolscap pages, and embrace four thousand nine hundred entries, all of which might have been avoided by being up to time, instead of procrastinating. The entire amounts received from the 15th to the 30th July, (the latter included) was two hundred and ten thousand dollars, the largest receipts on any one day during that period being nineteen thousand dollars.

CROTON DEPARTMENT.

THE SUSPENSION OF WATER IN FOURTH-AVENUE.

The work of laying the new pipes in the Fourth-avenue from the receiving to the distributing reservoirs, is suspended until the opinion of the Corporation Counsel as to the legality of the action previously had in regard to this vexed question is obtained. Some three hundred men are thus deprived of employment, and an important public work is stopped by a legal quibble. The work on the High Bridge will proceed with all practicable speed, and unless some legal or illegal barrier is interposed, will be completed before the early Winter.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, yesterday, a letter from Superintendent of Police Kennedy informed the Board that measures had been adopted to reorganize the emigrant landing police squad. It is to be formed in four divisions under Capt. Silvey. By the weekly statement it appears that there have been 2,255 arrivals of emigrant passengers during the week, making an aggregate of 65,978 to Aug. 8, an excess of 17,246 over the arrivals to the same time last year. The receipts for commutation, &c., were $3,357 40, disbursements to Aug. 8, $169,752 35.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The Board of Police Commissioners met at headquarters yesterday afternoon, but no business of importance was transacted. Patrolman Hewan, of the First Precinct, sent in his resignation, which was accepted. Francis Macklin, of the Fourteenth Precinct, was dismissed for unbecoming conduct. Officer Mann, of the Fourth Precinct, was fined thirty days' pay for being off his post.

THE COMPTROLLER'S REPORT.

Mr. HAWS, Comptroller, has just published his Annual Report for 1859. It contains a full exposition of the Corporation finances, including the several Trust and Sinking Funds. It can be procured at the Comptroller's Office, or of Mr. DAVID T. VALENTINE, Clerk to the Board of Aldermen, Room No. 8, City Hall.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE LAST DAY OF THE GREAT EASTERN—HER DEPARTURE FOR ENGLAND.—Yesterday the mammoth ship was exhibited for the last time—at least for the present—in New-York. Whether she will ever return to this port is undecided, though it is rumored that the Cunard Company are not indisposed to purchase her. Nearly 6,000 people visited her yesterday, the dock at the foot of Hammond-street being crowded all the time with carriages. Two steamboats conveyed the visitors from the dock to the ship every fifteen minutes, and were inconveniently thronged on each successive trip. A large number of these visitors appeared to be from the country. Several coal-barges were alongside the ship throughout the day, making up the deficiency in the stock of coals, which, in accordance with her arrangements, she was unable to wait for and receive at Annapolis Roads. The services of the donkey engines were brought into requisition for hauling them on board. To-day, shortly after 4 P. M., the *Great Eastern* will start for Milford Haven, England, calling at Halifax on her way. Rather over one hundred tickets have, so far, been sold for the entire voyage, and nearly forty for Halifax. At Milford Haven she will be drawn upon a "gridiron," which is now being prepared for her, and her bottom cleaned. The great ship arrived in our harbor on June 28, and certainly her directors have had no cause to complain of want of interest on the part of the American public. Now that she is about leaving us, we can forgive them the sad blunders of the Cape May trip. They lost several thousand dollars thereby, and probably will learn in future to bestow better treatment on those who put their trust in them. The ship, of course, is not to blame for their gross mismanagement. We wish her a good and swift voyage, and all imaginable success always.

BALLOON ASCENSION AT PALACE GARDEN.—Mr. O. G. MAYNARD, a pupil of Prof. WISE, made an aeronautic voyage yesterday in the new balloon *Skylark*. Although advertised to take place from Palace Garden at 4 o'clock, the departure was not effected until 5. The arrangements were under the personal supervision of Mr. GEORGE WISE, a brother of the Professor, and secured one of the most beautiful ascensions ever made. The 12,000 feet of gas having been let into the aerial monster, the cords attached to the basket, and the adventurous excursionist having duly provided himself with blankets, flags, a grappling-hook attached to a coil of rope, a number of handbills, and 100 pounds of ballast, the air-ship was adjusted for safe navigation, and received its amateur passenger. The parting scene was interesting. Mr. MAYNARD shook hands with his friends, and was advised "to call on his friends up there;" "to send word down how he liked it;" "to look out and not run against anybody;" "to drop the sand-bags carefully," and "to be careful not to go so high that the earth would travel from under him." Looking somewhat pale and nervous, but with good courage and saying that he would return for supper, Mr. MAYNARD, as the crowd let go the basket, sailed gracefully up into space, with but little swaying, though the wind had been somewhat blustering. About 300 people viewed the ascension from inside Palace Garden, and many more from the outside. The balloon safely descended at Bay Ridge, Long Island, at 6¼ P. M., and the aeronaut returned to the City last night.

ALLEGED MURDER AT SEA.—JOSEPH HENRY, a sailor on board of the London packet ship *Southampton*, was yesterday arrested upon a warrant charging him with causing the death of WILLIAM CAREY, the first mate, by striking him with a deadly weapon on the 29th of June, on the passage to this port. The complaint was made by JAMES CAREY, the third mate. According to the story of the sailors, the mate first struck HENRY with a belaying-pin on the back of the head, when a scuffle ensued, and they were separated. Afterwards the mate returned to attack HENRY a second time, when he felled him with a blow from an iron bolt. The mate died three days afterwards. The accused was taken from the ship by the crew of the Harbor Police boat No. 6, Coxswain SMILEY, and delivered into the custody of U. S. Deputy-Marshal O'KEEFE. The examination will take place to-morrow, before U. S. Commissioner BETTS.

MEETING OF BRICKLAYERS.—An assemblage of front brick-layers and non-society men was held at Jackson Hall, Greenwich-avenue, last evening, S. H. HOPPER in the Chair. The roll of members was increased to about 130 by the addition of several names. A resolution was adopted unanimously providing that no member of this organization shall work on any building where front bricklayers—members of the Bricklayers' Protective Society—are employed. This step was taken because a few of the Society's opponents have been induced to join, and the front bricklayers wish to retaliate by refusing to work with them. The front bricklayers are perfectly willing to work with other Society men—the rough bricklayers—but will not countenance the desertion of their own men. The Society men, on the contrary, have imposed a fine on members who violate their rule of non-intercourse, and in many cases struck in a body, declining to work because non-society men were employed. It was determined that the bosses should be furnished with a list of the proscribed front bricklayers, which was read to the meeting. About 50 members were present.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT OF CHURCH-STREET.—Of the numerous improvements which are in progress in the City, not one is so striking as is developed in the rapidly-changing condition of Church-street. This thoroughfare—once so foul and obnoxious—is now fast being converted into a first-class street. The magnificent store of CLAFFLIN, MELLEN & Co., at the corner of Worth-street, which will be the largest in the City, when completed, already begins to loom up in its immense size. The widening of Reade and Duane streets, with the erection of three stores adjoining the corner of the former, for Messrs. KELLUM, and of a fine building at the corner of the latter, for Messrs. BABCOCK, has given a great impetus to these improvements. Before long Church-street will present a continuous line of beautiful buildings, while as a relief to the traffic of Broadway it will be extensively resorted to by the public. Property there, especially below Walker-street, is rapidly on the rise.

CITY AND COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.—In November next, in the City and County of New-York, there are to be elected 17 members of Assembly, a Justice of the Supreme Court, a Recorder, a City Judge, a Registrar, a Surrogate, two Supervisors, nine Aldermen, and a new Board of Councilmen. It is understood that on the side of the Democracy, Recorder BARNARD desires, and is likely to obtain the nomination for Justice of the Supreme Court, and that City Judge RUSSELL would like to be Recorder, or, at least, to continue to occupy his present position for another term. There are quite a number, however, who think the City Judge should not be a candidate for the same office again.

COLLISION—PROPELLER SUNK.—About noon this day the steamboat *R. Stockton*, of the Perth Amboy line, when near Castle Garden, came in collision with the propeller *New Erie*, carrying her bow completely off, and causing her to sink in less than five minutes. Some fifteen persons on board were rescued by the Harbor Police and other small boats. The *R. Stockton* sustained no damage.

ACCIDENT TO A POLICEMAN.—Officer LOCKLAN, a patrolman of the 2d Ward Police, who was on duty at the corner of Broadway and Maiden Lane, last evening, during the alarm of fire, was accidentally run over by Humane Hose Cart No. 20. His leg and ankle were badly hurt, and his head slightly injured. He was conveyed to HEGEMAN & CLARK's drug store, where his wounds were attended to, and he was afterwards taken to the Station House.

ASSAULT WITH A SHEATH-KNIFE.—United States Commissioner STILWELL yesterday committed WM. GORBA, a seaman on board of ship *Ocean Telegraph*, charged with making a dangerous assault with a sheath-knife upon EDWARD VAN SLYCK, on the voyage from San Francisco to Callao.

Probable Murder in Sullivan-street.

A NEGRO'S THROAT CUT WITH A CHEESE-KNIFE.

A shocking affair happened last night, between 7 and 8 o'clock, at the stable No. 41 Sullivan-street, which will probably result in the death of GEORGE HIGGINS, a colored man, who lives in the vicinity where the occurrence transpired. The circumstances attending the matter, as obtained from parties who witnessed it, are as follows: HIGGINS, the injured man, had been employed by JOSEPH O'CONNOR, who keeps a horse and wagon at the stable in question, to bring four pails of water for the purpose of washing the vehicle. For this service O'CONNOR agreed to pay HIGGINS 12 cents, but after it had been performed, he only tendered him a dime. HIGGINS was not satisfied with the amount, and insisted upon the full sum for which he had bargained. O'CONNOR refused to give it, and became highly incensed at the man's pertinacity. An angry colloquy followed, and finally O'CONNOR threatened to "settle" HIGGINS. Whereupon he went to the rear of the stable and procured a rusty cheese-knife, having a blade nearly two feet in length, and returning to where HIGGINS stood, aimed a blow at his head, which undoubtedly would have killed him instantly had not the weapon come in contact with a post, near which HIGGINS stood, with such force that its edge was gapped. As it was, however, the point of the knife struck the poor fellow on the neck, inflicting a wound about two inches in depth and four inches long, severing the artery, and causing the flesh to hang down. An alarm was quickly raised, to which a policeman of the Eighth Ward responded, and the arrest of O'CONNOR was effected. HIGGINS was placed on a litter and conveyed to the Station-house, where Drs. FRELIGH and TURNER attended him. Two hours elapsed before they could check the flow of blood from the wound, and the poor man became almost exhausted from the excessive hemorrhage. By the frequent administration of stimulants, however, he was restored sufficient to admit of his removal to the New-York Hospital, but the physicians deem his chances of recovery to be small. O'CONNOR, who is an Irishman, about 40 years of age, was conducted to the Station house and confined for the night. He lives at No. 25 Grand-street, and is by occupation a house-agent, being employed also by Mr. SINGER, the sewing-machine manufacturer, as a collector. He said very little with reference to the affair after his arrest, and seemed to be somewhat under the influence of liquor.

Coroners' Inquests.

SAD DROWNING CASUALTY.

On Sunday last, a number of gentlemen left Gowanus, L. I., in the yacht *Gazelle*, for a sail to Wood's Landing, N. J. Among the party was Mr. THOMAS T. OUTERBRIDGE, a native of Bermuda, forty years of age, who, on the arrival of the boat in the Raritan River, went on board a canal-boat to dry his garments, which had become saturated on the trip down the Bay. In attempting to return to the *Gazelle*, he slipped into the water and was drowned. On Monday afternoon his body was recovered, and yesterday the remains were brought to this City on the steamer *Passaic*, for interment in Greenwood Cemetery. Coroner SCHIRMER investigated the circumstances attending the case, and the jury rendered a verdict of "accidental drowning." Deceased was employed at the store of Messrs. MARSH BROTHERS, No. 50 Beekman-street, and was soon to have been married to a lady who is at present supposed to be on her way to this City from the West Indies. He bore a most excellent character and was highly esteemed. The members of the Harmonium Club, and of the various Lodges to which he was attached, attended his funeral yesterday. He was Past Master of the Anglo-Saxon Lodge, F. A. M., Past High Priest of Orient Chapter, R. A. M., 136 Past Generalissimo of Palestine, Commanding No. 18 of Knights Templars. The funeral ceremony was conducted by the M. W. JNO. SIMONS, Grand Master of Masons of New-York, in ample form Full Knight Templar service, in addition to the regular Episcopal service.

A WOMAN KILLED BY HER HUSBAND.

Coroner JACKMAN yesterday held an inquest at the New-York Hospital upon the body of ROSANNAH WILLIAMS, an Irishwoman, 25 years of age, whose death resulted yesterday, in consequence of a stab inflicted by her husband, JOHN WILLIAMS, at their residence No. 126 Mott-street on the 12th of last month. It appeared from the evidence that WILLIAMS came home intoxicated, and abused his wife for not having his supper prepared. She did not retaliate, and her forbearance seemed to increase his irritation, as he suddenly took a knife from the table and stabbed her with it. After the occurrence he fled, but the next day was recognized by Officer PHILLIPS, of the Fourteenth Precinct, who took him into custody, just as he was about to leave the Essex Market Court, where he had been brought on a charge of disorderly conduct. The jury rendered a verdict charging WILLIAMS with having caused his wife's death, and the Coroner examined him in the prescribed manner. He stated that he is a clerk by profession, and that he is 30 years of age. With reference to the charge he said, "I was unconscious of the unfortunate crime with which I was charged on the following morning. If I have done so, I did not know what I was doing. I would not have taken my wife's life above all persons in the world." He was committed to the Tombs to answer the charge at Court.

SUICIDE UNDER SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCES.

PATRICK O'CALLAHAN, a young printer, residing at No. 6 Varick-street, had a dispute with some of his associates on Sunday last, while at the dinner table in his boarding-house, and a short time afterwards he went up stairs to his room and procured a sword, which he threatened to use upon WM. MCKENNA, one of the persons who had offended him. Upon MCKENNA having made an apology, however, O'CALLAHAN's anger seemed to be appeased, yet he continued to act in a very strange way. Suddenly he produced a knife, and asked some of his fellow boarders if they saw the instrument; when receiving an answer in the affirmative, he thrust the blade into his abdomen, saying that he was tired of living and would kill himself. The knife was immediately taken from him, but the wound he had inflicted proved mortal, his death having ensued yesterday at the New-York Hospital, whither he had been removed soon after the occurrence. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon the body, and a verdict of suicide by a stab was rendered. Deceased was a native of Ireland, not quite 20 years of age, and had been of very intemperate habits.

FATAL RESULT OF A HUSBAND'S VIOLENCE.

Coroner SCHIRMER was yesterday summoned to hold an inquest at Bellevue Hospital upon the body of Mary Halligan, an Irishwoman, lately residing in Forty-fifth-street, near Tenth-avenue, who was admitted to that institution on the 6th inst., suffering from a wound in the head, which is said to have been inflicted by her husband, with some sharp instrument, during the progress of a quarrel between them. After lingering in great pain until yesterday morning, the injury resulted in her death. The Coroner was unable to secure the attendance of witnesses, and postponed the investigation until to-day. Halligan, the husband of deceased, was apprehended soon after the occurrence and will be detained to await the result of the inquest.

FATAL RESULT OF A SLIGHT INJURY.

PETER SHARER, a middle-aged German, was admitted to Bellevue Hospital on Saturday last, suffering from lockjaw, and his death resulted on Tuesday night. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon the body, when it appeared that some weeks since SHARER accidentally punctured his finger with a fish-bone, and the wound, becoming very painful, gradually affected his arm, and finally its effects were felt in his face, and produced the horrible disease of which he died. A verdict of death from tetanus was rendered.

THE CARELESS USE OF CAMPHENE.

MARY T. ELLARD, a young woman, employed as a domestic at No. 244 Seventh-street, was frightfully burned last Sunday morning, by the explosion of a can of camphene, which she was using at the time to expedite the kindling of a fire in the stove. Her death resulted in consequence of her injuries, and Coroner JACKMAN yesterday held an inquest upon the body at Bellevue Hospital, where she had been placed for medical treatment. Deceased was a native of this State.

FOUND DROWNED.

Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday held an inquest upon the body of an unknown man, which had been taken from the water at the foot of Chambers-street. A verdict of "Death from drowning" was rendered. Deceased was dressed in dark clothes, and apparently was about 35 years of age.

Police Reports.

YOUNG BURGLARS AND THEIR ABETTORS.

During the Summer exodus from the City burglars avail themselves of the almost certain opportunity afforded them of prosecuting their business without detection, to visit the unoccupied residences and rifle them at their convenience. The residents of the Fifteenth Ward have received this season more than fair proportion of this sort of attention, but through the efforts of Sergeant Bogert and Officer Sharlock the thieves, whose operations, from their own statements, have been very extensive, have, within a few days been taken into custody. They are six in number, youths of Irish parentage, living in tenement houses in Mott street, aged from 12 to 16 years, and named Michael Burke, John Burke, Andrew Fitzgerald, John Reed, John Monahan, and John Donnelly. The proceeds of their burglaries, consisting mostly of wearing apparel and household furniture, found ready receivers at various pawn offices in the city, where it was pledged in every instance for sums very disproportionate to its value, and already property, worth in the aggregate from $600 to $800, has been recovered. The last exploit of this gang of burglars was performed at the house of Mr. Adams, No. 9 Bond-street, during the absence of the family in the country, and a large quantity of household articles were carried away. The lads seem to have made this place a rendezvous, visiting it whenever they chose, and removing the property by piecemeal. Prior to their last call however, the police learned of their operations, and effected the arrest of three of the party by secreting themselves upon the premises. After their apprehension they divulged the names of their confederates, whose arrest did not occur until Tuesday. One of the articles stolen from Mr. Adams' house was a large clock, of peculiar make, which was valued at $500. This the boys attempted to pledge at Simpson's, in the Bowery, but for some reason or other it was not accepted, when they ruthlessly broke it into pieces and sold the works for old metal at the junk shop of Mrs. Lyons, No. 138 Baxter-street. While confined at the station house, the prisoners gave information to Sergt. Banta, which led to the recovery of some of the stolen property from a pawn office in Pearl-street, kept by a man named Costello, while other portions were found at Dealey's, in Houston-street, and Simpson's, in the Bowery. It is probable that all these parties will be required to give an explanation of their dealings with the prisoners. In addition to the robbery of Mr. Adams' house, the lads confess that a few nights before their arrest they attempted to force an entrance into the Bleecker-street Savings' Bank, but were interrupted by a servant girl, employed in one of the adjoining houses, at whom one of them discharged a pistol, fortunately without doing her any injury, after which they escaped. All of them have been committed for trial.

A COWARDLY HIGHWAYMAN.

Mary Sullivan, a woman whose residence is at No. 476 Pearl-street, while passing through Burling-slip, on Tuesday night, having occasion to use a quarter of a dollar, took that amount from her wallet, and placed it for convenience in the bosom of her dress. Her action excited the cupidity of a fellow who stood near her at the time, and he followed her until she reached the corner of Front and Fletcher streets, when he gave her a blow which felled her to the ground, after which he attempted to take the money from the place where she had deposited it. Mary resisted, and the ruffian threatened to kill her, at the same time seizing two of her fingers between his teeth, and biting them to the bone. Her cries brought Officer Clendenen, of the 2d Ward, to her assistance, and he found the man still struggling to obtain possession of her money. At sight of the policeman, however, he turned upon him, and would have assaulted him, had not a well-directed blow from the official's club brought him to terms of subjugation. He was conducted to the station-house, where he gave the name of James Kellum, and yesterday having been taken before Justice KELLY, he was committed in default of $2,000 bail, to answer for the attempted robbery. The prisoner is an Englishman, 23 years of age, and has not been long in this country.

KEEPING UP THE DESCENTS.

The police of the Eighth Precinct find a great deal of work to do, since the advent of their present Captain. Within the past two weeks they have bent their energies to the extermination of what are represented to be disorderly houses, the resorts of "thieves, tipplers, prostitutes and other improper characters," and much excitement is said to exist in certain localities of the Ward in consequence. Shortly after midnight on Tuesday, Capt. Helme, with a number of his command, made an unexpected visit to the house No. 23 Green-street, which had been complained against as coming within the category of "disorderly houses," and arrested Henry Holton, the proprietor, with six of the young women who boarded at his establishment. Yesterday the prisoners were taken before Alderman BRADY, at Jefferson Market, who required them to furnish bail to answer the charges preferred.

PREVENTED FROM TRAVELING.

Ellen Berry, a young colored girl, who had been temporarily living at the house of Mr. Paul Briggs, No. 5 Catherine street, Brooklyn, left that gentleman's residence under circumstances that excited a suspicion that she had stolen $100 in cash and $30 worth of clothing, all of which was missed when the young woman had gone. A search for the girl resulted in her arrest on board the Stonington boat, at the foot of Cortlandt-street, by which she intended to journey eastward. Officer Gleren, of the Third Precinct, brought her before Justice KELLY, to whom she acknowledged her delinquency respecting the wearing apparel, but said that she was innocent of stealing the money. She was sent to prison.

INJURED IN A MYSTERIOUS MANNER.

Officer Jackson, of the Twenty-first Precinct, discovered a man lying upon the sidewalk in Fourth-avenue, near Thirty-fifth-street, on Tuesday night, bleeding and helpless from a wound in the abdomen. The sufferer appeared to be somewhat intoxicated, but he was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, where, after examination, it was found that he had been frightfully mutilated, and the doctors were of opinion that his injuries might prove fatal. The man said that his name was Thomas Gibbons, but he pertinaciously refused to state the manner in which he had met his misfortune. The supposition is that he had been engaged in some unlawful undertaking, and that he was maimed to gratify the revenge of the parties he had offended.

ARRESTED THE SECOND TIME.

Jeremiah Waddington, the man whose arrest was announced a few days since on a charge of having stolen a valuable horse from Mr. Silas Gregory, of Croton Lake, Westchester County, having been admitted to bail, at White Plains, upon that complaint, was rearrested yesterday on the cars at Forty-second-street, by officers Flavin and Hillyer of the First Ward, on a charge of false pretences. The complainant, Mr. George Moore, of No. 133 Liberty-street, alleges that the accused defrauded him, by means of false representations, to the extent of $50, in a transaction which took place between them, and Justice KELLY held the accused in a surety of $500 to answer.

THE RESULT OF RECKLESS DRIVING.

Yesterday morning Henry Bartel, a German, while driving a grocer's wagon through New-Bowery, near Madison-street, at an unlawful rate of speed, ran over Mary Ann McDonald, a child 8 years of age, residing in the rear of No. 32 Oak-street. The little girl received a fracture of the skull and other injuries, which will probably result in her death. She is now in the New-York Hospital, and Bartel, having been arrested, was held for trial on a charge of reckless driving.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

PRIMARY MEETINGS.—The Republicans in the several Wards and towns embraced within the limits of Kings County last evening elected five delegates each, to compose the Assembly Conventions, which will be held on Saturday afternoon next. The Assembly Conventions will each select two delegates and two alternates to represent the county in the State Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 22d inst. The polls were not closed until 9 o'clock last evening, so that it is impossible to tell the preferences of the delegates as to Governor, but it is generally conceded that a large majority are decidedly in favor of selecting delegates to the State Convention whose first choice will be Gov. MORGAN. The primary meetings passed off very quietly, and there was but little competition in any of the Wards.

SCHOONER SUNK.—On Monday night, the schooner *Protector*, of New-York, Capt. ALEXANDER CARRINGTON, sprung a leak at the foot of South Third-street, and being heavily loaded with brick, sunk in five minutes. The captain and crew—five in number—were asleep in the cabin and barely escaped with their lives. As it was, one of the sailors only saved himself in his night clothes by jumping into the rigging. An effort will be made to-day to raise the vessel.

A STRIKE.—The men employed in macadamizing the Brooklyn and Jamaica road, suspended operations a few days since owing to some misunderstanding with their employers. A satisfactory arrangement, it is understood, has been made, and the men will resume work to-day.

ITEMS.—JAMES WARD, laborer, dropped dead while at work on a building in Furman, opposite the foot of Clark-street, yesterday morning. Coroner HORTON held an inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict that death was caused by disease of the heart. ...A frame building, corner of North-Thirteenth and Fifth streets, occupied as a roofing-cement factory, was destroyed by fire at 9½ o'clock Tuesday evening. The property was owned by GEO. MULLIGAN, whose loss is about $800....A horse used at an "extra" by the City Railroad Company, on Fulton-avenue, Tuesday evening, was seized with the blind staggers, and made a dash into a druggist's store, damaging property valued at $300....A disorderly house (the only one in Brooklyn) located in the Eighth Ward, was broken up at an early hour yesterday morning by the Police of that District, who arrested the proprietor and several lady boarders, who were yesterday sent to the Penitentiary for six months....The Eighth Ward Police brought before Justice CORNWELL, yesterday, half-a-dozen residents of that Ward for violating a city ordinance, by letting their cattle run at large. They were fined $10 each.

New-Jersey.

FIREMEN'S RECEPTION AND TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSION.—Liberty Engine Company No. 1, of Jersey City, brought home their new engine from Philadelphia last night, and were honored with a torch-light procession by several companies of their brother firemen. The engine is a double-decker, formerly belonging to Northern Liberty Engine Company, of Philadelphia, and was disposed of in consequence of the latter Company having laid it aside for a steam fire engine. It is a first-class engine, lavishly ornamented, the silver mountings and decorations having cost nearly $1,000. It was brought over the Camden and Amboy Railroad, under the charge of NOAH TAYLOR, foreman, and Mr. PATRICK BROPHY, and was received by the company, numbering over 70 members, at Pier No. 1 North River. After marching through several streets in New-York, the company crossed over Jersey City Ferry, and were enthusiastically received in Exchange-place by their brother firemen and a large concourse of people. Previous to forming in procession, a large piece of fireworks, representing a double deck engine, over which were the words, "Liberty, No. 1," was set off, with fine effect. The procession was then formed, and marched in the following order: A squad of Police, Grand Marshal, Chief Engineer SAMUEL A. FRENCH; Assistant Engineers; Exempt members of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1; Empire Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, with 120 lamps and preceded by Dodworth's Band dressed in the uniform of the Company; Phenix Hose Company No. 2, Shelton's Band; Americus Hook and Ladder No. 2, with 60 men; Diligent Hose Company No. 2, 40 men, preceded by a band; Liberty Engine Company No. 1, 70 men, preceded by Wallace's Band. Each of the engines, &c., was decorated with lamps, torches and Roman candles. The procession marched through the principal streets, passing in their course nearly all the engine houses, and about 10½ o'clock the line was broken up. All along the streets the sidewalks were filled with people out to witness the parade.

ALLEGED LARCENY IN A BOARDING-HOUSE.—Yesterday forenoon, Mrs. MARY BELL, keeper of a boarding-house in Montgomery-street, was arrested by Constable MCANALLY on a warrant, on suspicion of having been concerned in robbing the trunk of one of her boarders of $150 in money, and a silver watch. The money and watch were found secreted in one of the rooms. The accused was taken before Justice BEDFORD and held in $300 bonds to answer.

YACHT EXCURSION.—The yachts *Eugenie* and *Joseph Colgate*, with some 25 members of the Jersey City Yacht Club, sailed yesterday, at noon, for a cruise of four or five days along the Jersey Coast. The *Eugenie* is commanded by Commodore VAN DUSER, and the *Colgate* by Vice-Commodore VAN WART. At Shrewsbury they are to be the guests of the Neptune Club.

CATHOLIC FESTIVAL.—Yesterday several hundred Catholics of Jersey City, proceeded to Gen. WRIGHT's Forest Home, in Hudson City, for the purpose of participating in a pic-nic and festival, the proceeds of which are to be applied towards the erection of a Roman Catholic Church at the corner of Erie and South Seventh streets, for St. Mary's Society.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES

For the current week, among various and interesting contents, has the following:

POETRY—"The Game of Life"—"To Nicosa, the Birthplace of GARIBALDI."

LITERARY—Vidocq, French Detective—ADDISON & Co.—A Sketch of Sardinian Society—The Vineyards of La Belle France—The Swarming of Bees.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC—Facts and Suggestions of value to the Farmer and Housekeeper.

PERSONAL—Notes and Memoranda relative to living Public Personages.

EXTERNAL NEWS—Intelligence from Europe relative to the Progress and Success of the Sicilian Revolution, &c.—Interesting from Mexico.

DOMESTIC NEWS—General Summary of Events—Affairs at Washington—New-York City—From the Pacific.

POLITICAL—Letter from Hon. W. W. BOYCE, of S. C., on Secession—Short Speech of Mr. LINCOLN—Political Miscellany, a Digest of the Political Aspects of the Campaign.

EDITORIAL—Articles on prominent subjects of popular interest.

MINOR TOPICS—Subordinate topics briefly discussed.

THE MARKETS—Elaborate and careful Reviews of Commercial and Financial Affairs—Reports of the Live Stock and Horse Markets, and of the current rates for Produce and Merchandise.

Single copies, in wrappers, may be had at the counter. Price four cents.

[Advertisement.]

STRANGERS visiting New-York can invest a small sum in no better way than by procuring a PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATION from FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, which will not only be of use at the present time, but will serve as a chart by which to govern their future lives. Hundreds of certificates might be shown from those whose progress toward success dates from the day they commenced to act upon the advice of the Practical Phrenologists.

[Advertisement.]

LIVER COMPLAINTS POSITIVELY CURED.—For this particular affection HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are far more active and searching than preparations of mercury, without its disastrous consequences, and at the same time they invigorate the system and improve the general health.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY,
No. 707 Broadway.
PHOTOGRAPHS, IVORYTYPES,
MINIATURES IN OIL, AND DAGUERREOTYPES.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

FLOUR dull, but unchanged. WHEAT in active demand for shipment and milling; sales 13,500 bushels No. 1 Illinois Red Winter, at $1 15; 8,300 bushels Red Winter Indiana, at $1 14; 9,000 bushels do., at $1 13, to arrive; 10,000 bushels Red Winter Ohio, at $1 13½; 3,800 bushels do., at $1 14. Chicago Spring, which is wanted for grinding, is very scarce, only one cargo of new having arrived, a part of which sold, yesterday, at $1 07 for No. 1; sales, to-day, one cargo No. 2, to arrive, at $1. An offer of $1 02 was made for another cargo, to arrive, but refused. The market closed firm, with little or none offering on the spot. CORN firm; sales 14,000 bushels Illinois, at 53½c.@54c. Other Grains scarce, quiet, and nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS firm at 20c. on Flour, 9c. on Wheat, 8½c. on Corn, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—935 bbls. Flour, 13,300 bushels Wheat, 36,500 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—1,150 bbls. Flour, 13,300 bushels Wheat, 26,500 bushels Corn.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Aug. 15—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady, with a moderate home demand. WHEAT dull and heavy; sales 8,000 bush. White Michigan at $1 09½, and 1,000 bush. Red Ohio at $1 08 @$1 09. CORN advanced ½c., with a good demand; sales, 70,800 bush. at 50c.@51c. OATS lower; sales, 10,000 bush. Wisconsin at 29c. WHISKY steady. Canal Freights firm. *Lake Imports*—4,700 bbls. Flour; 23,000 bush. Wheat; 900 bush. Corn; 500 bush. Oats. *Canal Exports*—300 bbls. Flour; 56,000 bush. Wheat; 65,000 bush. Corn; 40,000 bush. Oats.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

FLOUR unchanged; demand moderate. WHISKY steady at 17½c. PROVISIONS firm. Mess PORK, $19 50. BACON held for full rates. Money in good demand. Sight Exchange on New-York, steady.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

COTTON steady; sales to-day, 250 bales, including 200 bales of new. Middling 10½c.@10¾c. CORN dull; sales of white at 70c. Other articles generally unchanged.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 15.—*In steamship Persia, from Liverpool*—Miss Grant, Miss Hilliard, Miss Allemand, Miss Weech, Miss Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. Hoppen and child, Count Campo de Allego, Mr. and Mrs. Russell and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Heguet, Mr. and Mrs. Huntington and 3 servants, Mr. and Mrs. Martin and child, Mr. Brue, Mr. Thomas Byrne, W. B. Weis, Mr. Westhaimer, Mr. Sophocles, Mr. Kleinvart, Mr. Walters, Mr. Cummins, W. Johnson, John Wood, Mr. Parnall, Dr. Jarvis, Mr. and Mrs. Hammaway and daughter, Miss Fargis, Miss Smith, Mr. Dixon and servant, Miss Cayley, Mr. Marx and servant, Mrs. Cushman, Mr. Sondheim, B. Hoffman, Mr. Mansigh, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Hy. Wheeler, F. Jacobs, C. Pranstadt, A. Lafarge, J. Spener, F. Spener, Hy. King, Mrs. Lockport, Mr. and Mrs. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Otis, Mr. and Mrs. Pagoot, Mr. and Mrs. O. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. L. Marx, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace and daughter, Margaret Bilbe, Mrs. A. Peach, Mrs. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Norton, Mrs. Dagg, Miss Hinds, W. Palmer, James Oater, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Hinde, Mr. Gallet, Mr. Haviland, Capt. Spencer, W. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Finney, B. Norman, Jno Finnegan, W. Woods, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Ventura and son, J. Turner, Mr. Holme, Jas. Bulkley, N. Hotchkiss, S. Hammond, J. Buchanan, Mr. Bremus, E. Molyneaux, Mr. Boote, G. Donaldson, R. Murray, Mr. Chandler, Miss Temple, Miss Kennedy, Mr. Flirtman, Mr. Glidden, Mr. Connor, Mr. Watson, Hy. Lawrence, George Marshall, Mr. Hunt, Col. Cobb, Mr. Raphael, F. Hillenry, W. Prentice, H. Creighton, Mr. Barlof, Mr. and Mrs. White, George Brown, S. H. Brown, Fred. Ewil, Henry Kapp, Mr. Longstreet, J. McIntosh, Geo. Carr, S. McMaster, Benj. Wild, W. Jackson, Henry Smith, S. Bonner, Mr. and Mrs. Gregg, Mr. and Mrs. Grinnell, three children and two servants, Mr. and Mrs. Cahe, Mr. Fensfeld, Wm. Prentice, Henry Stanley, Charles Stanley, H. de Vaux, H. Warner, Otto Fabbricoth, Mr. and Mrs. Sanderson, Mr. Boultber, Robert Ramsay, Allan Ramsay, Thomas Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Raynor, J. Warner, M. Rayner, T. Gundy, Mrs. Mussbach, Charles Mussbach, Mrs. A. Pessturbry, A. Mason, W. Arrington, Mr. Ackroyd, Mr. Knight, Mr. Conklin, Mr. Freideberg, Miss A. Niles, H. Sea, E. Dwyer, Mrs. E. Dwyer, Master Dwyer, Mr. Labbricoth, man servant, Mr. Marbing, Mrs. Kinlock, Mr. Rexford, Mr. Carlenot—total, 184.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 11 | Sun sets.... 6 58 | Moon sets.... 6 46

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 23 | Gov. Island. 8 14 | Hell Gate.... 9 32

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15.

Cleared.

Steamships Star of the South, Lyons, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Son; James Adger, Adams, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamers Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, ——; Roanoke, Pettingill, Portland, G. M. Hatch; W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, ——.

Ships Golden Eagle, Wilson, New-Orleans, H. H. Brigham; Ashburton, Bradish, Liverpool, C. Grinnell; W. B. Travis, Lincoln, Galveston, D. C. Murray; Maid of Orleans, Dennis, New-Orleans, W. Nelson & Son; R. H. Dixey, Dixey, Mobile, N. H. Brigham; J. S. De Wolf, (Br.,) Bradshaw, Quebec, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Great Western, Furber, Liverpool, ——.

Barks E. Giddings, Leland, Richmond, R. P. Buck & Co.; Virginia and Estellian, Wilkins, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, I. B. Gager.

Brigs Morning Star, Knight, Norfolk, G. F. Bulley; Ann Elizabeth, Seely, St. Kitts, Metcalf & Duncan; Teaser, (Br.,) Grueby, New-Carlisle, Gifken & Ironsides; Beaver, Tapley, Portland, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooner F. Satterly, Cooper, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.

Sloop Aurora, Williams, New-London, master.

Cld. after 3 o'clock Aug. 14: Steamship Saxonia, Ehlers, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.

Schooner W. Smith, Maxwell, Point-a Petre, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Persia, Judkins, Liverpool Aug. 4, via Queenstown 5th, 6 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Aug. 4, passed ship Wm Tapscott, bd. in. Same day, at 11:15 A. M., passed steamship Arabia bd. in. 13th, lat. 41 36, lon. 63 40 passed steamship City of Washington, hence for Liverpool. Same day, E of Nantucket, spoke ship Emperor, of Searsport, hence for Glasgow; had lost her three topgallant masts in a squall on that day. Arr. off the Battery at 7:05 A. M.

Steamship Boston, Cannon, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Wamsutta, Arey, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to master.

Steamer Daylight, Springer, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Barstow & Pope.

Steamer Ironsides, Vanderveer, Philadelphia, with mdse. to H. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Albatross, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Planet, Loper, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamtug C. P. Smith, ——, Mystic 12 hours.

Ship Richard S. Ely, Livingston, Liverpool July 10, with mdse. to Howland & Frothingham. Had pleasant weather the entire passage from Holyhead to Western. The prevailing wind was from N. N. W. to W. N. W.; from thence to George's Shoal had S. E. to S. S. W. winds, with very pleasant weather and moderate. The farthest run N. since leaving Western Islands was lat. 42 30. Aug. 1, lat. 41 15, lon. 41, passed a ship standing eastward, showing a blue burgee, with white letters M. Z. E. 12th, lat. 42 30, lon. 65, spoke ship Patterson, from Liverpool July 4, for Baltimore; reported head winds and calms to the northward, being as high as 48 N. lat.

Ship Flora Southard, (of Richmond, Me.,) Webb, Shields June 8, with coal to master. First part of passage had strong westerly gales; latter part light winds from W. S. W. to S. W. July 30, on the Banks, spoke fishing-schr. Elsinore, with 14,000 fish; Edward Everett, 29,000 fish; Lasco, 22,000 fish; Riotan, 18,000 fish; also saw schrs. Breeze, Ecterelia, H. L. Williams, and John Boler, ldg.

Ship Casilda, (of Baltimore,) Stafford, Rotterdam July 8, with mdse. to Hicks & Bell; 48 ds. to Sandy Hook. Has experienced a continual succession of light westerly winds during the entire passage. The royals have been set 34 consecutive ds.

Ship Louisa Hatch, (of Rockland,) Bartlett, Leghorn 46 ds., and 39 ds. from Gibraltar, with marble, rags, &c., to R. W. Trundy.

Ship B. R. Milam, Ellis, Liverpool 30 ds., with coal and salt to Moses Taylor & Co.

Bark ——, Mallory, Mystic 12 hours, in ballast, to master. The bark is 540 tons burthen, and not yet named. She was towed to this City by steamtug C. P. Smith.

Bark J. L. Davis, (of Brookhaven,) Fairchild, New-Orleans 19 ds., with tobacco and cotton to Robson & Fosdick. Sld. in co. with ship Augustus and bark Nashua, for New-York.

Bark Princeton, (of New-Haven,) Seeley, Demarara 19 ds., with sugar, &c., to master. Left no Am. vessels. The schr. D. Trowbridge, for New-Haven, sld. in co.

Bark R. G. W. Dodge, (of Blue Hill,) Jarvis, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar and molasses to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig Circassian, (of Bucksport,) Heagan, Guantanamo 28 ds., with sugar to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brig L. P. Snow, (of Orrington,) Smith, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

Schr. Excelsior, (Br., of Digby, N. S.,) Dakin, Lingan, C. B., 13 ds., with coal to E. Cunard. Aug. [illegible] 30, lon. 68 21, spoke a brig from Norway for [illegible], name not known.

Schr. Moonlight, Tuthill, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores, bd. to Salem.

Schr. T. B. Jones, Gatcomb, Machiasport 7 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Mayhew.

Schr. Belle, (Br.,) Gillett, Sidney, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to H. J. & C. A. De Wolff.

Schr. Leocadia, Small, Salem 3 ds., with mdse to R. W. Ropes & Co.

Schr. E. A. Stevens, Nickerson, Albany, with mdse. for Boston.

Schr. Huntington, Lovell, Albany, with mdse. for Boston.

Schr. Susan E., (Br.,) Mahone, Lingan, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to H. J. & C. A. De Wolff.

Schrs. A. Pancost and G. Wheaton, Phinney, Sandwich 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Nevis, of St George, Tracy, Philadelphia, with oak and pine timber for Bridgeport.

Schr. Joseph Rogers, Hall, Portland 3 ds., stone.

Schr. George Gilliam, Crowell, Portland 2 ds., stone.

Schr. A. Hall, ——, Portland 2 ds., with stone.

Schr. Knight, Kelley, Hyannis 3 ds.

Schr. Georges, Haskell, Rondout, with coal for Salem.

Schr. William Thomas, Smith, Providence 2 ds.

Sloop Mary Atwater, Damon, Providence 2 ds., ballast.

WIND—During the day from N. W.

Below.

Brig Havana, 55 ds. from "Palament, up the straits."—(By pilot-boat Ellwood Walter, No. 7.)

Also, two brigs.

Sailed.

Steamships Saxonia, for Hamburg; Asia, for Liverpool; James Adger, for Charleston; Star of the South, for Savannah. Ship Washington, for Liverpool. Bark Escoriaza, for Baltimore. Brig Fannie, for Lisbon, and others.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, Aug. 15, sunset—Steamers Saxonia, for Hamburg, passed the Bar at 1:35 P. M., and Asia, for Liverpool at 3:13 P. M.; ship Washington, for Liverpool, at 5:35 P. M. One ship going up the Bay, in tow. Wind light N. E.; weather clear.

HIGHLANDS, Aug. 15, sunset—Two brigs in the offing, bound in. Wind light N; weather clear.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 15—Arr. at Hampton Roads, ship Bremen, from Callao, for orders. Below, brig Palmas, from West Coast of Africa.

BOSTON, Aug. 15—Arr. barks Brunette, Stone, Port Spain; Quincy, Sparks, New-Orleans; brigs Lamartine, Zeinchorr, Christiana; Charles Davis, St. Martin's; schrs Gen. Veazie, Gallacar, St. Marys; R. H. Denville, Hendrickson, Matanzas; steamers South Carolina, Baxter, Charleston; Joseph Whitney, Loveland, Savannah.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15—Arr. ship Philadelphia, Liverpool. Below, ship Tuscarora, from Liverpool.

Spoken, &c.

Australia—ship, strg. E., was signalized July 8, lat 46 57, lon. 29 45.

Ann Hooper—ship, bound W., July 29, lat. 40 29, lon. 29 30.

Caroline—bark, bound E., was signalized, Aug. 9, lat. 41 10, lon. 53 36.

Callender—ship, bound W., was passed, Aug. 1, lat. 41, lon. 41.

Decatur—fishing schr., of Provincetown, stng. westward, was passed Aug. 7, lat. 41 16, lon. 54 25.

Juan Emilio—Aus. brig, bound E., exchanged signals with, July 27, lat. 41 23, lon. 29 25.

Plymouth Rock—ship, hence for London, was signalized, Aug. 5, lat. 41 50, lon. 50 52.

Vigilant—ship of Bath, from Shields for New-York, 75 ds. out, was spoken by ship Orient, from Liverpool, and supplied her with provisions, Aug. 10, lat. 42 40, lon. 64 25.

Western Empire—ship, stng. W., was signalized Aug. 11, lat. 42 30, lon. 59 30.

Young Sam—ship, stng. W., was passed Aug. 1, lat. 41 12, lon. 39.

Zeemew—Dutch brig, strg. E., was signalized June 25, lat. 49 23, lon. 10 21.

Foreign Ports.

At Cardenas, Aug. 6, bark H. D. Brookman, for Sagua in 3 ds., to load for New-York; schr. Mary D. Lane, ldg. for do., to sail in 8 ds.

[PER PERSIA.]

Arrived at Liverpool—Benjamin Adams, Wm. Tapscott, Princeton and Crimea, from New-York; Joseph Fish, from New-Orleans; and Fanny Fern, from Savannah.

Arrived at Belfast—Feloce, from Baltimore.

[PER PARANA.]

Arrived from New-York—Compeer, at Melbourne; Winged Racer and Penguin, at Bombay; Margaret Eliza, at Sydney; Mildman and Deutchland, at Deal; Carline and Julia Cobb, at Bristol.

Arrived from New-Orleans—Anne Scott, at Londonderry.

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